THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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OBITUARY.

Victor Cousin.

Victor Cousin, the celebrated founder of the Eclectic School of Philosophy in France, died of apoplexy on the 14th inst., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born in Paris, November 28, 1792. His early education was received at the humble schools of his native city, but his ardent love of learning induced his parents, who were not in wealthy circumstances, to seek for him the advantages of the superior seminaries. He completed his course with the highest honors, and having resolved to engage in the profession of public instruction, in 1812 was appointed professor in the Normal School, of which he became the Principal subsequent to the Revolution of 1830. At the same time he held the office of professor of philosophy in the University, and for several years sustained the burden of his double teaching. He at once gained an extraordinary degree of popularity. The young men who attended his lectures were taken captive by his rare combination of profound thought and glowing eloquence. He spoke under the inspiration of ideas which seemed to have gained possession of his soul. No teacher of philosophy before him had show an equal power in representing metaphysical abstractions in such animated and graphic sketches. After a course of travels in Germany and Italy, which he had undertaken for philosophical purposes, on his return to France in 1820 he found a change in the views of the Government; he was suspected of liberal sentiments in politics; his lectures at the University were suspended; and he remained in disgrace for seven years. During this interval, though deprived of all public employment, and destitute of fortune, he did not abate his devotion to philosophy, and his writings at this period served to increase his reputation and to promote the interests of his favorite study.

In 1824 a singular incident took place which added in no small degree to the prestige which he had already won by his brilliant intellectual achievements. While travelling in Germany, he was arrested at Dresden, and conducted to Berlin, where he was detained in prison for several months. This was at the instigation of the Jesuits, who had become his enemies on account of his attachment to a liberal policy, and who accused him of having engaged in a plot against the German Governments. The affair, however, terminated to his honor and to the shame of his persecutors. He displayed throughout the whole process a firmness and moderation which gained for him the highest esteem of the Prussian Government, and, in fact, of all the enlightened men of Germany.

After the revolution of 1830 he might easily have entered the path of political distinction, and been honored with public office, like his colleagues, Guizot and Villemain, and his friend Thiers, but he declared that he would remain faithful to philosophy. "Politics," said he at that time, "are an episode with me; but the foundation of my life belongs to philosophy" He was placed at the head of the Normal School, which he re-established and reorganized, and from 1830 to 1840 he published several of the most important works which he contributed to the development of philosophy in the nineteenth century. For the last fifteen years he devoted his studies mainly to the social and intellectual condition of France during the seventeenth century, and published several historical and biographical monographs in illustration of the subject. His labors in the cause of popular education have given a great impulse to the progress of intellectual culture, and many of his suggestions have been adopted in the best schools of this country. The philosophy of Cousin was essentially a protest against the materialistic schools of the eighteenth century, embodying in a broad, catholic system the conclusions of the highest speculative thought of the present age, although his method was original, and deeply stamped with his own powerful individuality. It aimed to reconcile the results of positive science with the fruits of spiritual intuition; and while accepting, to the full extent, the deductions of experience, to place on a deep foundation the universal primitive beliefs of humanity. His examination of the philosophical system of Locke is a masterpiece of analysis and reasoning. Such a lucid exposition of the first principles on which religion, and morality, and the noblest hopes of man essentially depend, has been presented by no modern writer; and this production alone establishes his position on the same level with his illustrious countrymen, Descartes and Malebranche. The principal philosophical works of Cousin have been translated into English by several American scholars.

A. C. M. Pennington.

Alexander C. M. Pennington died at his residence in this city on Friday evening. He was born in Newark, N. J. He was a lawyer, and served two terms in the State Legislature. He was a representative in Congress, from New Jersey, from 1853 to 1857. For a long time he was a prominent member of the Whig party. At the time of his death he was in the 56th year of his age.—*New York Tribune.*

Marquis of Exeter, K. G.

The English papers of the 15th and 16th inst. announce the death of the Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Exeter, and Baron Burghley, county Northampton, at Burghley House, near Stamford. The deceased nobleman was the direct descendant and representative of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, the famous Prime Minister of Queen Elizabeth, and was the second Marquis and eleventh Earl of Exeter. He was born on the 2d of July, 1795, and in consequence of the death of his father in May, 1804, he, being the legal heir to the titles and estates, succeeded to both before he had attained his ninth year. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated there as M. A., in 1814, and as LL. D. in 1835. On the 12th of May, 1824, he married Isabella, daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray House, Sussex, who survives him, and by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William Alleyne, Lord Burghley, conservative member of Parliament for North Northamptonshire, succeeds to the titles and honors of the family. As a public character the late Marquis was known as a firm and consistent supporter of conservatism. Descended from one of the haughtiest and most aristocratic families of England, he retained all that pride of birth which distinguishes the English nobility, and opposed with all his ability the demands of the lower classes for a greater share in the government of the British empire. From 1841 to 1846 he held the position of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and during Lord Derby's administration in 1852 was appointed to the important office of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household. Upon the return of Lord Derby to office in 1858 he was again appointed to the same position, which he held until the second retirement of the present Premier of Great Britain, when he again retired into private life. In addition to these offices his lordship was Hereditary Grand Almoner, and was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Rutland and Northampton for many years. He was also the senior Knight of the Garter, having been decorated with that famous order in 1827. Outside of his political career the Marquis was known, with admiration to the sporting world of England, as one of the most enthusiastic sportsmen of his age. In 1816 he commenced his career as a member of the turf, he having won a plate at Stamford during that year, and for the past forty years his horses have taken part in all of the great races in England. He was at one time owner of the largest stock of race-horses in the kingdom, and won many important races. In his private life he is said to have been a most courtly and finished gentleman, of high literary attainments. There is a romance in real life connected with his mother which it would not be out of place to mention here. It is known in poetry as "The Ladye of Burleigh," and is briefly this:—His father, being distrustful of the circle in which he moved, retired into the country for the purpose of seeking a bride who would not be tempted to marry him for the sake of his titles, but from pure affection. To further his ends, he laid aside all other designations than that of "Cecil," and retired to a village in Shropshire, where he wooed and won the beautiful daughter of Mr. Thomas Higgins, of Bolas, his host. The astonishment of her ladyship on learning of the rank of her husband is prettily alluded to by Tom Moore in one of his Irish poems. At the time of his death the late Marquis had nearly reached the ripe age of seventy-two, and with his departure the present ministry of Earl Derby loses one of its firmest supporters.

Mad'lle Georges.

The latest papers from Europe bring intelligence of the death of Mad'lle Marguerite Georges Weymer, the once famous Mad'lle Georges, of the French stage. She was born at Amiens in 1786. At the time of her death, therefore, she had attained the venerable age of eighty-one years. Her professional career began in 1802, when she made her *debut* at the Comedie Francaise. It was marked by many triumphs, and crowned with the most illustrious success. In the days of the Consulate and the First Empire she stood at the head of the profession. In 1812 she played before the Emperors of France and Russia. Honors were paid to her in Saxony and Russia, as well as in France. At one period she studied under the tuition of Talma, and, appearing subsequently at the Odeon, she made a remarkable sensation, in the character of "Joan of Arc." She afterwards played at the Porte St. Martin, and at the other principal theatres, closing her labors at the Theatre Francais. Her line of parts was that of classical tragedy, and therein she had no rival but Mad'lle Mars. She had passed the meridian of her fame when, in 1821, Rachel was born. In June, 1846, Mad'lle Georges was obliged, by ill health, to retire from the stage. She resorted to teaching, however, in the dramatic art; and it is worthy of note that one of her pupils, in 1856, was Miss Jean Davenport, who is now distinguished on the American stage as Mrs. Lander. In 1849, a benefit was arranged for Mad'lle Georges—who was in poverty—and Rachel played "Eriphile," in *Iphigenie*. Her conduct on the occasion, however, gave disagreeable evidence of professional jealousy. Madame Viardot also appeared. The beneficiary herself played "Clytemnestra;" and, even in the faded splendor of her genius and her extraordinary beauty, made a deep impression upon the fickle mind of Paris. The last years of the great actress have been clouded by trouble and sickness. But the tragedy is apt to be solemn in the fifth act,—and "After life's fitful fever she sleeps well."

FROM CANADA.

A Miracle near Montreal—A Dying Nun Restored to Health by the Interposition of the Virgin Mary—A Parish Divided.

MONTREAL, C. E., January 28.—A document has been published by authority of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, giving at great length the particulars of a miraculous cure effected last New Year's Day by the immaculate Virgin Mary, and the authenticity of which is certified by Dr. Lachaine, a graduate of the Lavel University. The scene of the miracle was the Jesus Mary Convent, at Point Levi, opposite Quebec.

In November, 1862, a nun of that institution, Sister Mary F. Thomas, after an attack of pleurisy, went into a consumptive decline. Last May hemorrhage of the lungs commenced. In the month of December she had to take to her bed, being unable to dress herself. The symptoms became worse, and her confessor began to administer the last consolations of religion.

At this stage the Superior of the Convent told her to pray for a cure. She did so, addressing herself to the Immaculate Mary. The other nuns did the same, and all were inspired with a firm faith that New Year's day would witness a cure. On the 31st of December candles were kept burning all day before the image of Mary. At 6 o'clock on New Year's morning she arose after a refreshing sleep, perfectly cured.

When the Doctor came she opened the door to him, and he, on seeing her, was thunderstruck, and believed he was dreaming. He now certifies that on the 31st of December she was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, and that on the 1st day of January she was instantly cured, and that the cure is a miracle.

A PARISH DIVIDED.

A decree by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, dividing the parish of Montreal, has created great excitement among his flock. At present the Irish and the French have each a church, making two parishes out of one. This decree would deprive the Irish of the church which they now have exclusively to themselves, and would render it necessary for two nationalities to worship together, which neither would like. Mr. Beaury left on Saturday for Rome, to protest against the Bishop's decree, on behalf of the Churchwardens of the French Catholics. Hon. Darcy McGee, it is understood, will also wait upon the Pope when in Europe, to protest on behalf of the Irish population.

—A Mr. Nicholson proposes to give to the city of Cleveland, for the purpose of a public park, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty acres of ground lying on both sides of the Rocky river, provided the city will expend in improvements on the same $50,000 per year for the next ten years.

—The Rev. W. Ballard, of the church militant in Newport, Kentucky, has been fined fifteen dollars for attempting "to prove his doctrine orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks" on one S. S. Call, with whom he theologically differed.

—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says ex-Senator C. C. Clay has returned home, after a protracted absence, to find his property libelled for confiscation at the instance of the United States District Court for North Alabama.

—A fortune of $250,000 is awaiting Dr. Benjamin F. Patterson, of Mobile. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, but has not been heard of since 1864, when he was at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.

—The publication of the United States laws in Texas has been given to the Austin *Gazette*, whose editor was formerly Jeff. Davis' Private Secretary.

—The Richmond *Times*, in noticing the decease of Mr. N. P. Willis, says "he was ambitious of notoriety as a *'rue.'*" What does the *Times* mean?

—The "Great Commoner" has been elected President of the Lancaster Fire Company—his aspirations a month since were for the Senatorial mantle of Mr. Cowan.

—A Buffalo Lyceum committee intend, it is said, to sue Beecher for failing to keep his engagement to lecture to them.

—The Rebel General A. P. Stewart has removed to Memphis, where he will conduct a college for young men, assisted by his brother.

—General Grant sends all the newspaper correspondents who have seats in the reporters' gallery of Congress cards of invitation to his receptions.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The New Hungarian Address to the Austrian Emperor.

PESTH, January 12.—At to-day's meeting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Deak brought in the draft of his new address, which was read to the House. It is as follows:—

IMPERIAL, ROYAL, AND APOSTOLIC MAJESTY—When, in our recently submitted address, we again and repeatedly besought your Majesty to deign to restore, in its full integrity, that solemn State treaty which forms the basis of our mutual relations of right, viz., the violated Pragmatic Sanction, and the Constitution therein guaranteed, but suspended by absolute power; when we explained that, so long as we stand outside the Constitution we are not justified in taking any decisive step for bringing about the desired reconciliation, we were with right able to expect, and did confidently hope that the thoroughness of our motives would be appreciated, and our request would be speedily fulfilled. But apprehension and doubt take the place of hope, when we see that in the domain of legislation, as well as in that of the Executive, absolute power continually disposes of our most sacred interests, as now recently shown by a decree bearing upon the future. That undoubted right of Hungary, according to which the settlement of her defensive system and every modification can only be carried out with the assent of the Diet is as old as the Constitution of the country, our laws, royal diplomas, the Pragmatic Sanction, and the invariable practice of our constitutional life equally guaranteed this right. When, in 1715, the standing army was introduced as a new and more serviceable form of the defensive system, it was the Legislature of the country that arranged it for Hungary. Every change, however slight, that has since been introduced among us into the defensive system, has been determined by the Diet. This right is a vital condition of the Constitution, and generally of all constitutionalism, which the country can never give up. The Imperial decree with respect to the defensive system, recently issued, is a new positive denial of this indisputable right. And we who consider it our most sacred duty repeatedly to urge that the suspended Constitution be first of all fully restored, should sin against the fatherland which has entrusted to us the defense of its rights—we should err also against the respect due to your Majesty, which commands us to be sincere, if we were to pass over in silence this latest measure of the absolutist system. The above-named absolute decree was issued just at a time when we had rightfully petitioned for the restoration of our Constitution, and were fairly entitled to expect compliance—at a time when, in accordance with your Majesty's promise, we believed our Constitution would be speedily in reality restored, and that Constitution would also be introduced into your Majesty's other dominions. It was not issued as the proposal of a responsible Government, the binding force of which depends upon legal adoption by the respective countries, but as a law to be at once executed, binding in all its parts, and extending in its consequences to the future. The object of this decree is the noblest and hardest tribute citizens owe to the State—the blood and the lives of the sons of the country. Its stipulations strike deeply into the most sacred relations of family life, and affect the most important moral and material interests of the land. Not only is it required by that first and highest consideration which must never rightfully remain unregarded—the clear sense of the fundamental laws of our Constitution—but also fairness and advisability demand that the will of the country should co-operate in the settlement of similar arrangements, and that without this, and previous to its legal expression, they should not be put into actual execution. It is not only the numbers and the valor of the army that give permanent security to the State, even amidst the most serious dangers. Were the defensive system to remain as it is, the strength and enduring determination of the army would be mainly elevated when backed up by the enthusiastic will of the people. But we can only securely reckon upon this enthusiastic will if the system under which the citizen is bound to defend the State meets the confidence of the nation. This result can only be attained when the people, uninjured in its rights and most sacred interests, convinced of the advisability of the system, and perceiving the necessity of the sacrifices to be brought, accedes it through its legitimate representatives, and adopts the system. But if, at the very moment when every citizen of the fatherland imagined he might with justice already count upon the restoration of the Constitution, rightfully demanded upon the one side, virtually promised upon the other, it even upon the threshold of the fulfilment of the royal promise, and in a matter of such paramount importance, appertaining according to all notions of the constitutionalism to the normal way of legislation—if even their imperial decrees are emitted without absolutist power as laws, and if, without the country being able previously to weigh the reason, the necessity, the advisability, the extent of these decrees, and to express its opinion regarding them in the constitutional way, their immediate positive execution is also ordered—then it is impossible that the confidence beginning to awake should not again disappear. Enthusiasm for such decrees can never arise; nay, it is not even to be expected that the people should remain quiet, for the disregard of the Constitution displayed in these ordinances is of itself calculated to call forth bitterness in place of tranquility and enthusiasm. If the present situation urgently requires such measures, which demand a material modification of the defensive system, this presents a new and weighty reason for your Majesty at once restoring our suspended Constitution. Amid urgent need, a Hungary standing without the Constitution would be but a weak support of the throne. The Diet can only exercise the legislative right of the nation upon the basis of the Constitution; outside the Constitution it is not authorized to do so, nor can it undertake burdens for the country whose rights are suspended. So long as the fundamental condition of the Pragmatic Sanction, which guarantees the independence, the rights, and the Constitution of our fatherland is actually inoperative, so long is it legally impossible that the Diet should make arrangements in the sense of that mutilated fundamental compact. But it cannot take up any other ground. We know that the formerly existing military system has undergone, from time to time, material changes among all the nations of Europe. Timely alterations in the political organization of the countries, the gradual development of the science of war, have compelled all States to modify their military system in accordance with the demands of the general situation, because its own security would otherwise have been jeopardized. Hungary has not been backward in this respect, and has at all times voluntarily, of her own free will, made changes corresponding to the requirements of the age. But these changes have always taken place through the Diet. The country will also be ready in future so to shape its military system as may be required by necessity and advisability, by the situation of the land, its constitutional position, its national, economic, and political relations; but it cannot consider ordinances justifiable, whenever issued, that are emitted with this object, without the direct and express assent of the Diet. We, therefore, beg your Majesty, with the deepest respect, most graciously to take into consideration that it is our duty to maintain inviolate the rights of the country solemnly guaranteed by the Pragmatic Sanction, and that we must not neglect that duty. We pray your Majesty not to permit the work of agreement to be rendered impossible by this and similar attacks upon the fundamental principles of our Constitution. We request your Majesty to withdraw this recently issued decree, and all measures generally put forward in evasion, nay, even violation of our Constitution by absolute power, and we implore your Majesty positively and completely to restore that Constitution at the earliest period, in order that we may thereby be placed in a position legally to resolve and determine upon all things demanded by the security and the moral and material interests of the country. We are convinced that it is only by constitutionalism, as well in Hungary as in your Majesty's other dominions, being fully and positively brought into existence, that the object laid down by the Pragmatic Sanction will be able to be attained.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Count Bismark's Electoral Address.

Count Bismark and about one hundred members of the conservative party in the Berlin Chamber of Deputies have just issued the following electoral address:—

The elections to the Parliament of the North German Confederation are impending. This Parliament is to agree upon the constitution indispensable for common affairs with the Governments of friendly German States, already allied by treaty, which will constitute the North German Confederation. Its task is therefore very important and far-reaching, and all the more difficult, as not unimportant prejudices and obstacles in all directions have still to be overcome.

It is all the more urgently necessary that not only should every political party exert its entire activity and influence to solve that problem for the permanent salvation of Prussia and Germany, but that at the present moment the whole Prussian people should step forward as one man to complete in concord, as a temple of honor to the German nation, that edifice of German unity for which the people in arms have laid the firm foundation.

Far be it therefore from us to evoke anew the errors and divisions of the immediate past. We offer the hand for common action to all who are ready to range themselves now with us under that flag which has hitherto led us on to victory. Our programme is short and intelligible to all. The Prussian kingdom, as the centre and guardian of German unity and freedom, and the German policy of his Majesty the King, put in active operation and represented through Count Bismark, as the exact expression of the royal idea, this is the motto we have to follow, this is the object we have to fulfil.

The German people constantly recognizes more strongly that the Prussian monarchy is the guardian of German power and German honor. It adheres daily more firmly to the mottoes under which our King and his army have won victory upon the battle-field, and the hearts of admiring nations. It rejects forever the deceptive statesmanship of those who, vacillating between timorousness and arrogance, again try to press into the foreground the standpoint shown by the most recent teachings of history to be untenable.

The work must be carried on as it has been begun, and its director can be only that man who, as a faithful servant of his royal master, has understood how to combine the ancient State-forming idea of Prussia with the materials of the nineteenth century. Let us, therefore, rally around our old flag, and embark in the work with all the more zealous and energetic hand because we make the first experiment with an electoral law based upon the indispensable presupposition of the devoted patriotism of the entire people and of every individual.

The Man Who Drew the Opera House.

We learn from a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, that Abraham H. Lee, the man who drew the Crosby Opera House, resides in Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois. He was formerly a partner in the commission house of David Tatum & Co., of St. Louis, but was unsuccessful in business in that city. He went to Prairie du Rocher to reside about ten years ago. His wife, who is a very sensible and estimable lady, is a daughter of the late William Henry, Esq., of Prairie du Rocher, who died while on a visit to France some months ago. Ex-Mayor Taylor, of St. Louis, and Theophilus Papin, Esq., United States Internal Revenue Assessor at St. Louis, are his brothers-in-law.

Mr. Lee is about forty years of age, is a large, stout, good-natured man—a man of excellent practical sense, who, Senator Reilly says, would be just the last person to be "spoiled by good luck, has always been an industrious, hard-working business man, and within the past two years has, by the profits of his business, become possessed of a property amounting to about $40,000. He resides quietly and happily with his wife, five children, and mother-in-law, on his father-in-law's old homestead. His standing, socially and otherwise, is of the best. His neighbors respect and like him—he is kind, generous, hospitable, and a gentleman by nature, and the people in Randolph county and all who knew him will greatly rejoice in his sudden good fortune.

A Lucky Office-Holder.

General Dix, though Minister to France, is also Naval officer at the port of New York, which is worth $40,000 per annum, and for which he has drawn $9000. On receiving his appointment as Minister to France, he sent in his resignation as Naval officer, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. But his successor has not yet been appointed, and is not likely to be very soon.

Playing Cards.—Cards were invented in 1391 by Jacquemin Grungenmour, to amuse King Henry VI of France, who at that time was mad. The ace was made the best card in the pack, being derived from the French word "*Argent*," signifying the money, and to show that a king could not get along without it, as a menial card backed by the ace would triumph over a king. The kings were called David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne; the queens were named Argine, Rachel, Palles, and Judith; the varlets or knaves represented the squires to the kings, and were named Launcelot, Ogier, Renard, and Hector; tens, nines, etc., represented the foot soldiers. The ace of clubs was so named and formed to represent a clover leaf, and to signify to the king that a good General would encamp his army where pasturage was plenty. The ace of spades represented the halberts carried by the foot soldiers; the ace of diamonds represented the heads of the arrows used by cross-bowmen; and the ace of hearts represented the courage of the knights and soldiers.

Scott's "Ta'isman."—This tale, in which Sir Walter Scott introduced Richard the Lion-hearted (the Black Knight of "Ivanhoe") with such brilliant success, has been seized by Mr. Balfe, the composer, who has made, or is making an opera out of it, to be entitled "The Knight of the Leopard." The scene, of course, will be in Syria, where Scott placed it. "Richard" and "Saladin," with "Queen Berengaria," must be among the *drama is personæ*.

—The family of ex-Governor Harris (Rebel), of Tennessee, have returned to their home in Henry county. The "head" still remains in Mexico.

—General Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, who was severely wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher, has been appointed Colonel of the 37th United States Infantry.

—William Martin Torbet, an officer of the Rebel ram Shenandoah, has made a bet of £500 that the assassin Booth is still alive, and pledges himself to furnish proof thereof within six months.

—Thomas Stanley, an ex-United States soldier, while passing the public square at Brownsville, Tenn., a day or two since was asked by two Rebels if he was a Confederate. Replying in the negative, he was set upon and badly beaten in the face with a cane.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 29.

The Test Oath in the Supreme Court of the District.

This morning, in the Supreme Court of this District, a motion was made for the admission to practice of Colonel A. B. Magruder, late of the Confederate service.

Chief Justice Carrter stated that, before he could be admitted to the bar, the first rule of the Court, requiring all members to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, would require an amendment, or to be set aside, and the Court would like to hear counsel on the question. A day was fixed for the argument.

The Veto of the Nebraska Bill.

The veto of the Nebraska bill will go in to-day. It will be about half the length of the veto of the Colorado bill.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The City Councils, after a long delay, have passed a bill paying the Trustees of Colored Schools over $9000, the amount due under a law for that purpose.

Senor Don Alberto Blert Gara yesterday presented his credentials to, and was received by, the Secretary of State as Charge d'Affaires of Chili. This gentleman succeeds in that character Senor Don T. S. Asta Buruaga, who took official leave of Mr. Seward on the same occasion, and who, for several years past, has been the very acceptable diplomatic representative of Chili in this country.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Decease of Celebrated Citizens—Large Fire at Hagerstown Yesterday, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 29.—Mrs. Emily Mactavish, daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the declaration of Independence, died yesterday, aged seventy-five. Mr. John A. Robb also, an old celebrated shipbuilder: also, Mr. Leiter Wriglet, widely known.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following special despatch:—

HAGERSTOWN, Md., January 28.—A large fire occurred here last night, burning the Eagle Hotel, kept by Mr. Samuel Shaw, who loses nearly all his furniture, and is not insured. The following additional places were destroyed: The Hagerstown *Mail* office, with the entire stock and press, fully insured; the clothing stores of J. D. Swartz and Fellheimer & Bro., goods nearly all saved; and the drug store of J. H. Duivelly & Co., whose goods were partly saved. The stocks of all were insured. The loss of buildings will fall on Messrs. William Heyser and George Fechtig, both of whom, however, are insured. The total damage will aggregate not less than twenty thousand dollars.

Our harbor is still blockaded with ice, causing much distress.

The spotted fever is prevailing amongst the negroes in portions of our city.

Election at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, Jan. 29.—At the municipal election yesterday, the Democratic ticket, with the exception of Treasurer, was elected by a decreased majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton firm but quiet at 34c. for Middlings. Flour dull, with a declining tendency, 4000 barrels sold; State, $9 50@12 00; Ohio, $11 75@13 80; Western, $9 50@13; Southern, $11 75@16 50. Wheat dull. Corn dull and declined 1c.; other grains dull. Beef quiet, with the market generally unchanged. Pork dull; new Mess, $20 50@20 62½; old Mess, $19 37@19 50. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Stocks excited and slightly improved. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Reading, 101½; Canton, 41½; Erie, 55½; Cleveland and Toledo, 117½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76; Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg, 94½; Michigan Central, 104½; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central Scrip, 113; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 50; Hudson River, 120; Five Twenties of 1865, 107½; Gold, 134½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The court-room this morning presented a lively scene. It was so completely jammed and crowded that a person fifteen minutes behind time could get neither standing nor sitting room. The press of business is now very great, and the need of a new and larger court-room is pressing indeed.

Margaret Harrington was acquitted on a charge of the larceny of clothes belonging to Margaret Adams. The defendant acknowledged having taken the articles, but promised the prosecutrix that she would take her where she had pawned the clothes, and help her to recover them. Consequently, the matter being so amicably settled, the bill was submitted without evidence.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Dr Jones and Daniel McDonald, both colored, were tried upon cross-bills of assault and battery. The Doctor and McDonald were sitting in a room together, and the Doctor dunned McDonald for a dollar. Mac. said he hadn't it; the Doctor said "if you don't pay it you have to wade through my blood and body, or I'll wade through yours." Then turning to the parties in the room, the dark votary of Æsculapius said, "Leave de room, shut de door, and keep your mouf shut up shut." As Mac. started out of the door, the Doctor took him by the neck, and by some sleight-of-hand movement soon relieved him of some of his clothing. Mac. merely pushed the Doctor off.

The Doctor, in telling his story said, 'Knear midnight hour, de clock struck 12; my wife's broder had died not long before; Mat. Davis was tending room whar McDonald and a party was playing a cross-cut game ob euchre; seven drinks had been sent up and only two paid for; I went up and said dey must break up de game and stop; I axed McDonald for to pay me de tin he owed me; some words passed and he said I'd hab to lick him or he would sue me Monday morning; dis was Saturday night and dey was imposin' on the Sabbath and cleanin' me out ob de drinks; well, he cotched me by de collar and I cotched him by de collar.

"When Greek meets Greek,
Den comes de tug ob war;
When back meets black,
Den comes de tug ob har."

"He is a big man, I'm a little man; but I don't know as he could lick me Dat's all."

The jury, in taking these facts in consideration, rendered the just verdict of not guilty as to both parties, imposing the costs on each.

Frederick Wahelm was charged with assault and battery upon Sarah J. Worst. It seems that Miss Worst rented rooms from the defendant, and she complains that he locks the doors, and very often refused to let her come in. On this particular occasion she knocked repeatedly at the door to get in, and defendant in shutting the door struck her on the forehead, and struck at her and hissed a dog on her. The defense deny these allegations. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Azens H. Remburger vs. James Craig. An action to recover borrowed money. The money was borrowed by a Mr. Shoemaker, agent for Mr. Craig, for the Richards House, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The defense deny their liability, saying that Shoemaker had no authority from them to borrow the money. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Robert Butler vs. Joseph Tasker, George Battzell, and E. C. Bonsall. An action to recover damages against defendants for allowing water to overflow a cellar they had rented from him. Defense, that the ground itself is full of springs, and it is not the fault of defendants. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—John Brown vs. Henry Unverer. An action to recover for services rendered. Verdict for for defendant.

George Steck vs. Gustave Fisher. An action of assumpsit. Nonsuit.

John Yeager vs. Charles Demir. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, January 29, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50½@50¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 126, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28@28½, a decline of ¼. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61¼ for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 83 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 106 was bid for old 5-20s; 107¼ for 6s of 1881; 104 for 7·30s; and 99¾ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100@100½, and old do. at 96¼.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 57; 151 was bid for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Keasington; 58 for Penn Township; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 61 for Union.

Canal shares were rather firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¼@55, an advance of ¼, and Delaware Division at 56@56½, an advance of ½. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32½ for preferred do.; 121½ for Morris preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 52¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 134¾; 1 P. M., 134½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read....s5nt	50½	100 sh do.....s5	50¾
300 sh do.....lots	50½	100 sh do.....	50¾
200 sh do.....c	50¾	200 sh do.s2d	50¾
300 sh do.....	50¾	200 sh do.....b30	50¾
100 sh do....2dint	50¾	100 sh do.....b60	50¾
200 sh do.....b30	50¾		

FIRST BOARD

$200 City 6s, new	100	50 sh Cam & A	126
$3000 do munic	100½	100 sh Cata pf	28½
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s	99½	100 sh do.....b30	28¾
$4500 W Ches 7s	96	200 sh do.....lots	28
$6000 Elmira 7s	97½	100 sh do.....	b10 28
29 sh Wilm & B R.	54	100 sh do.....b60	28
12 sh Penna R.....c	56¾	200 sh do.....b5	28
5 sh Del. Div	56¾	100 sh Reading.....c	50¼
150 sh do..lots.b5	56	200 sh do....lots c	50¾
32 sh Leh N stk	54¾	200 sh do.lots.b30	50¾
42 sh do .... lots	55	20 sh do.....2d	50¾
30 sh do..... b5	54¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134¼@134¾; Silver ¼s and ½s, 129; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10¾; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 10.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¼@107½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 106¾@107¼; do., 1864, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104¾; do., 2d series, 104¼@104¾; 3d series, 104¼@104¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¾@14.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 29.—Trade continues excessively dull in all departments, but prices remain without essential change.

There was a fair demand for prime Cloverseed, but common qualities were neglected. Sales of 200 bushels at $8@8 50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 75@4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·85@2 90 ℔ bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 ℔ ton, but there is not much inquiry.

There is no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11·50@12 75, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@14 fancy brands at $14 50@17, extra at $9@10 50, and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye Flour is held firmly at $7 25 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There was some inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, but other descriptions were not wanted. In the absence of sales, we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3 15, Southern do. at $3 10@3·25, and white at $3 20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1 35 to 1 37 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with small sales at 98c.@$1 for new yellow, and $1 for White. Oats are selling at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Personal News.

—The Princess Murat was born in this country.

—The maternal ancestors of the Empress Eugenie were Scotch.

—Mrs. Colt, of Hartford, Connecticut, is about to erect a church in that city, to cost $50,000.

—Hon. D. P. Hogue has been elected Mayor of Tallahassee, Florida.

—John Francis Maguire, M. P., is making long dinner orations in Charleston.

—The Washington *Star* denies that Grant is going to Europe.

—We hear that John G. Saxe is going to Europe to lecture.

—The youngest duke in England is the Duke of Norfolk—aged nineteen.

—General Breckinridge is said to have a son in an importing house in New York.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* nominates Gen. Thomas for the Presidency.

—Mr. E. G. Simmons, of New York, paid $10,000 for the trotter Ethan Allen, in Boston, on Thursday.

—Colonel Baumes, late of the 37th Illinois, assumes the editorial chair of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times*.

—The Rev. Bernard Peters has become editor-in-chief of the Hartford *Post*.

—Hon. A. R. Boteler sold last week thirteen acres of land near Sheppardstown, Va., containing water-power, for $35,000.

—The Rev. S. Holman, of Concord, N. H., has been appointed Chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison.

—B. A. Epperson, would-be member of Congress from the Second Texas District, is announced to lecture before the Boston Young Men's Democratic Club.

—One Thomas Shields, of Norwich, Conn., on January 14, drank a quart of whisky on a bet, and died the next day.

—Dr. Laban M. Sanders, of Barnstead, N. H., died a few days since from a disease contracted five years ago while performing a dissection.

—James Dixon, a poor fireman of Nashville, Tenn., has fallen heir to $150,000 by the death of a relative in Mississippi.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Southern Restoration—Curious Array of Disturbing Forces.

From the Herald.

Wendell Phillips, in the State House at Boston the other day, devoted himself to an argument against the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment by Massachusetts, on the ground that while its adoption will be binding on the North, it will be practically a dead letter in the South. The third section, disfranchising certain classes of Rebels, he holds, cannot be executed in the South. The only remedy, he contends, is to put seven hundred thousand negro votes into the scale. He is in favor of disfranchising prominent Rebels; but if he can give the negro the ballot he will be willing to trust Wade Hampton. He says nothing of fixing in the Constitution, as this amendment proposes, the binding obligations of the national debt, and the repudiation forevermore, as utterly illegal, null and void, of all Rebel debts and all claims for emancipated slaves, and he overlooks the condition which requires the concession of the suffrage to the blacks by the several States, in order to count them in the popular enumeration for Representatives to Congress. In truth, from certain declarations of Phillips heretofore, he is ready for the alternative of universal repudiation, if he cannot obtain universal suffrage, as the all-healing panacea of Southern restoration.

All this means that Phillips is opposed to any scheme which promises a speedy settlement of this vexed question. He has his own theory of the advantages to be gained by delay. He has his own visionary projects of reconstruction, which can only be reached by reducing the country to chaos, and then in beginning anew. There are various other leaders and factionists and fanatics who are driving for the same point of departure, although by different roads. The leaders of the Northern Democracy are opposed to the pending amendment, because they think that in staving off this settlement "something will turn up" to bring them, in conjunction with the South, again into power. The ruling old pro-slavery class of the South are opposed to the amendment because they entertain similar expectations. President Johnson himself may be placed in the same category. Greeley, according to his last *pronunciamento* on the subject, is with Phillips as to the infallible specific of universal negro suffrage, but shrinks with fear and trembling from President Johnson's impeachment, which Phillips holds to be the first indispensable step to "liberty, equality, and fraternity."

Such are the disturbing forces operating against the pending amendment—the Northern Abolition fanatics of the school of Wendell Phillips, the weak-kneed reformers represented by Greeley, the old hide-bound Northern Democratic leaders, the old ruling class of the Rebel States, President Johnson and the hold-over Dred Scott expounders of the Supreme Court. These disturbing elements, in many things conflicting, and arising out of different objects, are all working together for delay in the settlement of our existing troubles. Phillips and Greeley desire to sacrifice the amendment in order to secure universal negro suffrage; Vallandigham and the Seymours, Wade Hampton, and all the old Southern political managers still remaining on hand, together with the Administration, are laboring to defeat the amendment, because, if adopted, it will inaugurate a new dispensation and an entirely new organization of parties, and because under President Johnson and the Supreme Court the hope is cherished of still another reign of the Bourbons, State rights, slavery and all. Thus it is that the main body of the dominant party in Congress is confronted on every side by hostile factions, and thus, among other dangers, this dominant party is threatened with dissensions and divisions which encourage all these opposing forces to hold their ground.

How is Congress to baffle and overthrow all these opposing combinations? Not by delay nor masterly inactivity; for this is their game. Not by hedging and ditching to the end of President Johnson's term of office; for that is his policy and theirs, to bring the Rebel States, as they stand, into Congress and the next Presidential election, under a decree from the Supreme Court. There remains to Congress, then, only the policy of pushing through the amendment as the basis of Southern restoration; and as it is now made manifest that the amendment is mainly blocked by President Johnson, his impeachment and removal will become the first and the main question with the new Congress which meets in March. Whatever else Congress may deem necessary in the way of reconstruction, the securities of this amendment must be fixed in the Constitution. Otherwise, with Southern restoration a repudiation party will at once be developed North and South. It is hinted that Chief Justice Chase and Greeley favor a compromise on negro suffrage with the President; we know that Phillips goes for his impeachment to secure negro suffrage; but there can be no security for anything short of the adoption of this amendment. How the Republicans now stand in the two Houses upon this question we cannot tell, but with the meeting of the new Congress fresh from the people we expect that, mainly in behalf of this pending amendment as the great issue of the recent elections, the impeachment will be pushed to the removal of President Johnson.

Upon this line there will be force and consistency in the impeachment; but in diverging to negro suffrage as the only issue to be settled, as the only security needed for the future, Wendell Phillips, as of old, is again playing into the hands of Wade Hampton, and Greeley is strengthening the rejected policy of President Johnson. Upon the basis of the amendment the party in power will be supported by the North even, to the removal of the present Executive and a reconstruction of the Supreme Court. Then, with the settlement completed and with the South restored, we shall have a reconstruction of parties involving new issues, new men, and new combinations of sections and factions and whites and blacks. Let Congress, on the other hand, try the substitute of negro suffrage as presented by Phillips and Greeley, and it will prove to the Republicans the admission of the wooden horse within the walls of Troy, and a restoration of the Bourbons. Nay, more, we must fix the amendment in the Constitution or prepare for the new party and the chaos of universal repudiation, as the price which Wade Hampton is ready, no doubt, to exact, and which Wendell Phillips is ready, we conclude, to pay for universal negro suffrage.

The Democratic Party and the Late Rebellion.

From the Tribune.

The circumstance that a member of Congress is branded a liar for stating in his place that very many Democrats were sympathizers with and virtual allies of the late Rebellion, compels us to ask attention to certain historical facts.

If any one contradict them or break their force, we beg him not to hide his candle under a bushel:—

I. Secession was first inaugurated in South Carolina, directly after the popular choice of Presidential Electors early in November, 1860, whereby the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency was assured. The men who inaugurated it were all Democrats—that is, they had supported for President Van Buren in 1840, Polk in 1844, Cass in 1848, Pierce in 1852, Buchanan in 1856, and J. C. Breckinridge in 1860. There may have been one or two exceptions, but we know of none. There was certainly no Republican among them, whether in that or any other State. And whatever their impulse to secession, their pretext for it was the triumph of the Republicans in the choice of Mr. Lincoln a'oresaid.

II. Other States—at least ten of them—followed South Carolina in her so-called secession. Two or three more pretended or were claimed to have done so. In every instance this so-called secession was substantially the act of the Democratic party of those States respectively. That is to say, the great body of those who had previously "run" the Democratic machine were early and ardent secessionists, while the mass of the opposite party was either adverse or lukewarm. Thus, every Democratic Governor of a State, those of Delaware and Kentucky excepted, was at the head of the hunt for disunion; and, of the exceptions, each openly contemned all forcible resistance to the movement.

III. The Federal Government was then wholly in the hands of the Democratic party, save that the House of Representatives was tied—William Pennington (moderate Republican) having at length been chosen its Speaker by *one* majority. But in no single department did that Government oppose any earnest resistance to secession. President Buchanan, in his message of December 3, 1860, squarely proclaimed that Congress had *no right* to use force to prevent the withdrawal of a State from the Union, nor to compel her to yield obedience to its laws. To do this, he argued, would be to *make war on a State*, which Congress had no constitutional power to do. (See "American Conflict," Vol. I, p. 370.) This proclamation of national anarchy was backed by a formal opinion from his Democratic Attorney-General, Jeremiah S. Black, who was afterward his Secretary of State, who affirmed that the use of armed men to enforce the laws, in the existing state of things, would be "wholly illegal." He further urged that an attempt to make a seceded State fulfil her Federal obligations "would be, *ipso facto*, an expulsion of such State from the Union." (The very sophistry which we hear every day from the Democrats of 1867.)

IV. During that memorable winter Democratic conventions were held in several States—that in this State (held in Tweddle Hall, Albany, January 31, 1861) being one of the ablest and strongest that was ever convened. But from none of these conventions, nor from the Democrats in Congress, nor from the thousand to fifteen hundred Democratic journals published in the country, was a voice raised in deprecation of, or dissent from, these disorganizing doctrines. On the contrary, they were generally re-echoed and almost universally acquiesced in.

V. Seven States having seceded before Mr. Buchanan's term expired, their Democratic members vacated their seats in Congress, with very rare exceptions. Of their few anti-Democratic members, nearly or quite every one remained to the close.

VI. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861; and his Inaugural Address was mainly devoted to the inculcation of doctrines regarding secession and coercion the exact opposites of Messrs. Buchanan and Black's. Mr. Lincoln was well known to hold (as we did and do) the right of the people to modify or change their form of government as transcending all written constitutions or charters; but he, with great clearness and cogency, yet in perfect kindness, demonstrated that a President *must*, to the utmost limit of his ability, cause the laws of the Union to be respected and obeyed in every State and Territory—that, should a collision of forces result, his position would be strictly defensive and conservative—that the consequent war would be made *upon* him, not *by* him. Never was a manifesto more firm and lucid; never was one less irritating. Either its doctrines were sound, or any State might at any time dissolve the Union. Yet, of the five hundred Democratic journals within our reach, we believe no single one approved and sustained the positions of Mr. Lincoln.

VII. Throughout that winter and the ensuing spring, all the organs of Democratic opinion within our observation reprobated Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans as disturbers and disunionists, because of their intent to oppose force by force, if that should become necessary to maintain the integrity and authority of the Union. We can recall no instance of Democratic rebuke to those who were openly, ostentatiously conspiring and arming to resist the Union, which they proclaimed already dissolved.

VIII. A Confederacy of the seceded States having been formed, leading Northern and Western Democrats openly advocated the secession of their several States from the Union and their accession to the Southern Confederacy. "If the Union is to be dissolved," said Judge George W. Woodward (Democratic candidate for Governor in 1863), "I want the line to run north of Pennsylvania." Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, wrote and printed a letter elaborately urging that New Jersey should forthwith unite her fortunes with those of the slaveholding Confederacy. (See it in "American Conflict," volume I, p. 439.) And ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of this State, privately argued that New York should likewise unite with that Confederacy whose head was Jefferson Davis. It was held by leading Democrats that the Union might thus be reconstructed without bloodshed or convulsion—only New England, and perhaps two or three of the more fanatical States of the Northwest, being excluded therefrom, as unacceptable to our Southern brethren.

IX. Actual hostilities were commenced by the Rebels—not by firing on Fort Sumter, as is often asserted, and as Pollard now pretends, but months before, while Mr. Buchanan was yet President. They seized and appropriated the forts, arsenals, armories, ordnance, arms, munitions, custom-houses, post-offices, sub-treasuries, etc., throughout nearly half the Union, without a shadow of resistance—his Democratic Secretaries of War and the Treasury being conspicuous, active disunionists, and he himself, with most of his counsellors, playthings in their hands. Before Texas was out of the Union, according to Rebel computation, the bulk of our little army had been betrayed by its commander, General Twiggs, and surrendered to three Rebel Commissioners—Feb. 18, 1861—a fortnight before Mr. Buchanan went out of office. If ever a Government forbore till smitten on *both* cheeks, and till tobacco juice had been spit into its eyes, that did the Federal Government before grappling with the slaveholders' Rebellion. And yet, from first to last, the Democratic journals and canvassers represented the war for the Union as waged by Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans, and assumed that the Rebels were assailed and standing on the defensive!

X. Democratic protests and remonstrances, public and private, against the war as cruel, fratricidal, wicked, revolting, abhorrent, etc. etc., were abundant throughout the struggle; not one of them, so far as we can recollect, addressed to the Rebel chiefs, but all assuming that Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans were waging hostilities needlessly, if not wantonly, and might have an honorable peace whenever they would. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, was the author of one of the earliest of these paralyzing missives; and he was nominated by acclamation by the Democrats of Connecticut as their candidate for Governor in 1863, and his election enthusiastically supported by the party.

XI. In this city, one of our Democratic journals, the *Daily News*, was an open, unqualified contemner of the war on our side and champion of the Rebellion, from first to last. It did its best to prevent enlistments in the Union armies, eulogized the Rebel chiefs, and proclaimed that they could never be subdued; systematically magnified their successes and denied or belittled their reverses; and was well understood to be their stipendiary and tool. In full view of these facts, its editor was in 1862 made the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in one of our strong Democratic districts, running on the same ticket with Governor Seymour and receiving nearly the full vote of his party; and he has since been chosen by that party to a seat in our State Senate.

XII. As to the propositions, speeches, acts and votes of Vallandigham, Bayard, Bright, May, Josh. Allen, Jack Rogers, and other Democrats in Congress, including Benjamin G. Harris' vaunt that the Rebellion never could nor ought to be put down, we leave them to Mr. Ashley, or whoever shall see fit to answer Messrs. Winfield and Hunter, *not* according to their folly. Just a word, however, to the former of these gentlemen. One of the very foremost Democrats in his district is (or was) General Archibald C. Niven, who, very early in the war, wrote a letter to his nephew who meditated enlistment to fight for the Union, urging him not to do so, and representing the war on our side as cruelly oppressive and unjust. That letter was published; and thereupon General Niven was made the Democratic candidate for Senator (in Mr. Winfield's precise district) and received the full Democratic vote, by which he was returned elected; but the Senate, on a contest, gave the seat to his Republican competitor, Judge Low.

—We might multiply such facts to infinity; but need we? Suffice it that, as the result of a most anxious, intent contemplation of the history of our great struggle, we do most undoubtingly believe that the Democrats, as a party, were not at heart for the Union in its terrible struggle with secession—that they did not rejoice at its triumphs nor deplore its defeats. We do not say that a majority of them wished the Union permanently dissolved—we know, and have often stated, that they did not—but they believed that Union defeats and disasters would discredit and destroy the Republican ascendancy, and that they would thereupon come into power and coax the Rebels back into the Union by all manner of concessions and prostrations to the slave power. They had no notion that the Union could (or should) be saved otherwise than by letting the slaveholders have their way in it; and the road to this, they realized, lay not through Union victories, but the contrary.

Firmly grounded in this conviction, are we at liberty to proclaim it? Do we deserve to be knocked down and stamped on whenever we say what we believe? or only to be branded as liars? What say you, Messrs. Winfield and Hunter?

Reconstruction Question in Congress.

From the Times.

It is evident that the reconstruction question is not making headway in Congress. Two-thirds of the session are over, and the Constitutional amendment still stands the only authorized and tangible form of sectional adjustment. Denials of its sufficiency have been heard in both Houses, but in neither has a single step been taken in the direction of its repudiation. Mr. Sumner's resolutions explanatory of the principles which in his judgment should govern reconstruction, rest on the table of a Senate Committee. In the other branch an indefinite number of bills have been introduced, all pointing to reconstruction on a radical basis, but indicating by their differences the great diversity of opinion that prevails among those who deem the amendment too moderate for the occasion. Mr. Stevens, Mr. Ashley, and the authors of the half-dozen other reconstruction bills of which we have heard, agree simply in regard to the insufficiency of the amendment.

The moment they attempt to embody their views in specific provisions, the contrariety of opinion touching the means to be employed becomes apparent. The least objectionable of all these measures—the bill to establish a loyal Government in North Carolina—introduced by Mr. Stevens at the instance of representative men from that State, has seemingly been dropped. At any rate, it has made no sign since the moment of its introduction, and its sponsor has evinced his dissatisfaction with its temperate provisions by devoting his energies to a general and more extreme measure. That he is not sanguine of its success, and that he realizes the difficulty of uniting the Republican party on any radical plan, may be inferred from his remarks on Thursday last and again on Saturday.

He feels that in the present temper and position of Congress, a scheme for territorializing the South is a forlorn hope, which he is hardly justified in prosecuting during the brief remainder of the session. For the consideration of this or any similar bill, Mr. Ashley calculates that but twenty working days are left; and as it is clear that only a part of these days could be devoted to the subject without neglecting much important work, we conclude that the adoption of any new plan of reconstruction, prior to the 4th of March, is virtually impossible.

The circumstance is not a cause of regret, still less of reproach. On the contrary, it is a source of satisfaction, since it indicates the unwillingness of the governing party to rush into extremes, and the unwillingness of its most radical members to precipitate a rupture for the sake of testing their peculiar views. The party is in no haste to throw overboard the terms of restoration adopted last session; and Mr. Stevens and his friends are less disposed than then to affirm the infallibility of their own opinions. The difficulties of the reconstruction question are more fully comprehended; obstacles are recognized that were before unheeded; and the necessity is felt of so shaping legislative action that it shall command the support of the whole party. These are not signs of change or infirmity of purpose. They in no degree imply an abatement of the determination of Congress to retain the settlement of the question in its own hands, or a relinquishment of its resolve to exact efficient guarantees as conditions precedent of restoration. They merely show that the party which has power to set aside vetoes, and to carry into effect any policy it may enact, is conscious of its responsibility, and the wisdom of "making haste slowly" in the presence of formidable difficulties.

For this hesitancy and delay there is ample justification in the reception accorded to the amendment by the Legislatures of the governing States. The autumn elections were contested and won on the merits of the amendment, as the groundwork of restoration; and already the Legislatures of eighteen States have ratified it, in every case by large majorities. Pennsylvania, Nevada, and California will as surely ratify it before the session close: more than completing three-fourths of the States which now compose the Government of the Union. A plan which is thus indisputably indorsed by the people whom the majority in Congress represent, cannot with propriety be superseded by other measures. In the majority of the States, ratification has taken place in full view of the rejection of the amendment by the South. All that Congress has been asked to consider as a reason for going further than the amendment, was known by the Northern Legislatures antecedent to ratification.

They have, however, in good faith given effect to the declared will of their constituents, and it is not probable that the Congressional majority will recede from the position, or advance beyond it, without a more satisfactory discussion of the general question than has yet been had. The provisions of the amendment commend themselves to the judgment of the people—so much is certain. They may not cover the entire ground. An absolute guarantee against future attempts at secession, as Mr. Raymond has elsewhere suggested, may be desirable in addition. We think, too, that the country would accept the enforcement of colored suffrage as more than an equivalent for a large modification in the disqualifying clause in the amendment, and as infinitely preferable to any scheme of Rebel disfranchisement, as now in practice in Missouri and Tennessee. But to discard the amendment altogether, and to begin the reconstruction question *de novo*, according to the territorializing process of Mr. Ashley or Mr. Stevens, would not be justifiable in the present stage of the discussion.

It is hardly possible to do more this session than to consider the general aspects of the question, with the view of facilitating the labors of the next Congress. The month that remains might not suffice for the passage of any bill the details as well as the principles of which must necessarily be experimental; but it would admit of some definite understanding concerning the general principle of the reconstruction policy. If Congress intends to set aside the amendment because the South refuses compliance, it should so declare. If it is prepared, in certain contingencies, to discard the Southern State organizations, and to reconstruct on the territorial principle, it should proclaim its intention. Or if it hold that the amendment becomes a part of the Constitution when ratified by three-fourths of the States now represented, it should put that interpretation upon record. The essential point to be gained is the adoption of some distinctly defined line of action, that the principles and purposes of the present Congress may be intelligible to its successor. The question of reconstruction will not thereby be settled. But the country will be able to estimate the progress made, and the new Congress will enter upon a path comparatively clear.

Especially is Congress bound to declare whether it will consider the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the governing States all that is required to make it a part of the Constitution. Doubts and differences have arisen upon this head. Mr. Seward is censured for having submitted the amendment to thirty-six instead of twenty-six States, though he had no alternative in the absence of law to the contrary. It should now be stated, authoritatively, whether the amendment is a failure because rejected by the South, or whether it is to be efficacious despite the South. The Congress which submitted the amendment is the proper exponent of its will in regard to it; and until the point be determined, little will be gained by the discussion of other measures. For on the decision must turn the question of adopting ulterior measures, or of accepting the situation as qualified by the adoption of the amendment.

Without venturing to decide the constitutionality of Mr. Bingham's view of the subject, we admit that it harmonizes with common sense, and with the unavowed but practically adopted theory of the Government during and since the Rebellion. The States which relinquished their share in the Government, and which are still excluded from it, can scarcely be said to participate in the sovereignty which is implied in a change of the Constitution. They were not consulted in the framing of the amendment, and on that ground deny its constitutionality; and if their right to govern continues forfeited or suspended, their right to say yea or nay to the amendment is at best questionable. The *prima facie* right belongs exclusively to the States which formed the Government during the Rebellion, which have enacted laws, and which dictate terms on which the excluded States shall resume their places in the Union. On this hypothesis three-fourths of the represented States may render the amendment valid, in perfect consistency with admitted facts. The parties who impugn the constitutionality of such a proceeding are most likely to be those who deny the constitutionality of all laws enacted during the exclusion of the South; and their opposition is not entitled to more respect in one case than in the other.

But, whatever it be, let Congress so declare its purpose that there shall be no room for further doubt. The present uncertainty is pregnant with mischief to all parties. The South obstinately refuses to act, trusting blindly to what the Executive and the Supreme Court may do in its behalf, the North, meanwhile, growing more radical and its interests more depressed. The Republican majority is strong enough for the emergency, and should be practical enough to meet its urgent requirements.

The Hour Rule.

From the Independent.

It may seem paradoxical to suggest that there is any deficiency in the amount of talk at Washington. And, perhaps, in the actual quantity of words and syllables there is no lack. But it is as certain as anything can be that the stream of talk is artificially and viciously forced into the wrong channels, and that what should be a fertilizing river, enriching even by its overflowing, has been cut up into sluggish ditches and pools, without beauty and of little use. Constitutional government is essentially a *logocracy*, or a government by speech, and the freest liberty of speech is essential to the proper working of such a government. It may appear strange to many unobservant persons to say that there is less freedom of speech in the House of Representatives than in any deliberative body in any country where there is any pretense of having any at all. We think that the *Corps Legislatif* of France even is not an exception—at least since the gag has been mercifully taken out of the months of the members. There is more real communication of thought and impulse from the French Tribune than from the floor of the House.

This state of things dates from about a quarter of a century back, when the Whigs came hungry into power after a long famine, and were afraid of losing some crumbs of the official board. To limit interruption from their adversaries they adopted the one hour rule, so as to apply the process of Procrustes to the mind, and reduce all utterances to precisely the same length. The consequence has been that there has been scarcely a readable speech made in the House since then—one that will make part of history. It was the application of the principle of the Trades' Union to debate; and, as the strikers demand that the clumsy artisan shall receive precisely the same wages as the skilful, so these statesmen ordained that the most powerful and fullest minds should have no more time to utter themselves than the dreariest dunce that an infatuated constituency might be left to make their representative.

The consequence has been that there has been hardly such a thing as a debate proper in the House since the adoption of the rule, although momentous legislation in our history has been had since then. There has been a certain amount of talk, *pro* and *con*, but without the life and life-sustaining influences of a true debate. All of that has to be looked for in the Senate, where fortunately the attempt to introduce the rule was not made—not for want of will, but because it was understood, if we remember Mr. Benton's account of it, that it would be resisted unto blood. It has made the House the paradise of the mediocrities; but that is not the object for which the House was established by the people.

That object was legislation, after full deliberation and discussion—a condition which it is safe to say has never been fulfilled since the adoption of the rule. It is absurdly impossible for a man of abilities and cultivation, who has made the study of the subject a matter of debate which should qualify him to treat of it, to discuss any topic of great importance in an hour. What great speech in parliamentary annals, on either side the Atlantic, has been compressed into that space? Where would have been the fame of Pitt, and Burke, and Sheridan, of Clay, and Randolph, and Webster, if they had made their great orations with the hammer of the Speaker hanging over their heads, ready to fall the moment the hands of the dial-plate showed that sixty minutes had gone? And where would have been the educating power which inhered in Congressional utterances of able men, on which side soever they spoke? All the stimulus to thought, all the direction of opinion that has come forth from Congress for the last quarter of a century, has proceeded from the Senate Chamber, and not the House. And for the sufficient reason that there is freedom of speech at one end of the Capitol, and not at the other. It may be well doubted whether anything has been gained even in the way of the suppression of bores, by this smothering of men who really had something to say.

In effect, the one hour rule has delivered over the House to the dominion of the bores, instead of limiting them to their legitimate share of its time. Bores are essential concomitants of free discussion; but they are abundantly compensated for by the life and animation given to debate by able minds, and the benefits flowing therefrom. Compare the debates of even thirty years ago—not to say of fifty and sixty—with those of the last fifteen, when the crucial test has been applied to our institutions, and see the difference! The debates in the Senate during that time bear comparison very well with those of any former period.

The effect of this tyrannical limitation of discussion, combined with the more tyrannical abuse of the previous question, has been to change the House from a true deliberative body to a mere large committee to accept the laws proposed to it by the sub-committees. The laws of the country, as far as the House is concerned, do not proceed from the representatives of the people; but from a handful of them, appointed by the Speaker, who sit in secret conclave, and only report the results of their discussions, without the discussions themselves being before the public. The committee-room, and not the chamber of the House, is the seat of political power.

Of course, there is a certain amount of talk about the proposed legislation when the hastening end of the session and the sharp edge of the previous question do not cut it utterly short; but it is curtailed of its fair proportions and its innate vigor by the constraint which these abuses put on the powerful minds, and the freedom which they give to the weak ones. Hence has come almost all the crude and discreditable legislation, which has to be done over again, or else remains an intestine and cleaving mischief. It is truly astonishing that the hour rule and the previous question, as an instrument of almost daily use for the crushing of debate, should have been permitted to continue in force so long. It is only because no majority is willing to act as if it could become a minority again, and give up its power of silencing and overpowering its adversaries. No other country, possessing a representative body, would suffer it thus to put the gag into its own mouth, and to destroy the very reason of its existence.

The only reason why greater mischiefs than mere hasty and foolish legislation have not come of it is, that free discussion does exist outside the walls of the House, and makes itself felt through them. The Representative will do good service to his country who shall make it his business to make continual claim for freedom of speech in the House, and record a continual protest against its suppression, until the sense of the public shall be enough enlightened to demand that men whom it appoints for deliberation and discussion shall deliberate and discuss in public, and not merely register the edicts of their committees, in whose favor they have renounced their own inalienable rights of thought and its utterance.

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The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportion of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

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Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

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We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduce prices 5 26 6

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

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Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

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It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

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DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

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For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

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Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.

Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.)

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A. Wharton, J. Jones and Henry Pollett had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, charged with assaulting Mr. Thos. Hayes, and robbing him of $50. The prosecutor was in Moore's tavern, at Columbia and Ridge avenues, on Saturday evening and was there attacked, knocked down and robbed by these men. He followed the thieves into a passenger car and at Wiley street called officer Robinson to arrest them. The latter being assaulted sprang his rattle and securing the assistance of officers Widener and Shilling, arrested the first two named. On their way to the police station Jones was heard telling Wharton to "knife" the officers, whereupon they were ironed. Pollet now reappeared and putting on a benevolent expression, protested against the outrage. He was recognized and arrested. Alderman Hutchinson held Pollet in $2500 bail, Jones in $2000 and Wharton in $1500 for trial.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.

James Richardson, alias Burns, alias Myers, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of robbing boarding houses. The defendant was arrested last week by a young man named Robert Huey, who handed him over to Detective Tryon. At the hearing yesterday, Mrs. Mary L. Tiedeker, residing at No. 910 Morgan street, testified that the prisoner came to her house on the evening of the 16th of January, and engaged board. He gave the name of Burns, and stated that he would go for his trunk in the morning—that he had left it at the place where he was employed. The next morning he took his departure, and soon after, Mrs. T. missed her gold watch, valued at $100. The prisoner did not return, and she at once suspected him of having stolen her watch.

Mr. Charles Warner, living at No. 1131 Vine street, testified that the prisoner, who gave the name of Myers, engaged board at his house about three weeks ago, and left suddenly the next morning, taking with him an overcoat belonging to Mr. Cattell, one of the boarders.

The prisoner informed witness that he was employed by Mr. Truitt, a hardware merchant on Market street, and that his trunk was at the store.

The magistrate questioned Richardson as to whether he was employed by Mr. Truitt. The reply was no.

Mr. Robert Huey, boarding at No. 120 N. Fifteenth street, deposed that on the night of the 3d of January the prisoner came to the house and engaged board; he left early next morning, taking with him an overcoat belonging to witness; since that time he had been looking out for the prisoner, and last week he met him in the street, arrested him, and gave him into the hands of Detective Tryon.

Richardson was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer at Court.

THE GRAND JURY yesterday sent in their presentment for the December term. Nine hundred and forty bills were acted upon, of which 488 were found "true," and 452 ignored. A visit to the Almshouse, House of Refuge, County Prison, and Eastern Penitentiary developed the fact that all are in good condition. Reference is made to the fact that in the untried department of the County Prison there are parties who have been confined for four and six months without trial. The Jury urge the erection of a House of Correction, and recommend further restraint upon the pawnbrokers of the city. The Grand Jury desire to call attention to the nuisance to foot passengers, and especially to females and children using the streets of the city, arising from the railway companies persisting in the use of salt in clearing the tracks from snow and ice. The Grand Jury also call attention to gambling-houses, and trust that prosecutions against these establishments will be continued until they are broken up. After the presentment, Judge Pierce thanked the Jury for their attention to the interests confided to them. In reference to the gambling, the Judge called attention to the new plan of carrying on a species of lotteries in the form of prize concerts and prize pictures. These things must receive the attention of the authorities, in order to protect citizens from swindling.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Last evening the annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held, at which John Welsh, Esq., presided, and Mr. Marshall acted as Secretary.

The following nominations for officers for the ensuing year were made:—

President—John Welsh.

Secretary—John Price Wetherill.

Vice Presidents—Samuel V. Merrick, James C. Hand and Benjamin Marshall.

Treasurer—Richard Wood.

It was stated that Mr. David S. Brown had been compelled to decline renomination to any office in the Board.

Renominations for members of Executive Council was then made.

The annual report was presented and referred to the meeting of the contributors, to be held on Monday evening next, at which time it will be read and and officers elected. The Treasurer's report was submitted and ordered to be referred to the contributors' meeting.

During the year the receipts were $4449·02, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year, and the expenditures were $4334. Adjourned.

THE BIDS FOR CITY STATIONERY.—Yesterday the City Commissioners opened the bids of those who desired to supply them with election blanks, assessors' and window books, pencils, ink, etc. The bids were opened in presence of the FINANCE Committee, and after being read, the awarding of the contract was postponed. The bidders were John Given, C. E. Smith, Thomas W. Price, King & Baird, Robert T. Gill, and others. The bids varied considerably, some of the parties offering to furnish articles at less than the original cost. One of the bidders proposes to furnish Guttknecht pencils, which cost over $4 per gross, at $1·75 per gross, and half-sheet cap paper, printed on both sides, at $2 per thousand sheets. The printing of the sheets alone, it is said, will cost the amount of the bid.

THE WARFARE AGAINST THE ICE-BLOCKADE.—In order that the channel in the Delaware may be kept entirely free from ice during the rest of the season, the Finance Committee of Councils last night agreed to report a bill appropriating $5000 for extra boats to keep the water in motion. The only obstruction is in the Horseshoe bend, and this bend is above League Island. The committee also considered the appropriation to the Highway Department. The bill is similar to that reported last year. The only change of importance was a transfer of $10,000 from the item for repairs of culverts to that for repairs of roads.

TAX COLLECTORS APPOINTED—Yesterday the new Receiver of Taxes, Mr. Richard Peltz, entered upon the duties of his office. He has appointed the following gentlemen Collectors of Outstanding Taxes:—David Foy, William H. Money, Thomas H. Langston, John W. Donnelly, William A. Thorp, Samuel Lentz, M. A. Everly, Cyrus Horne, John B. Budd, Benjamin Erwiler, Samuel Hager, William Rittenhouse, John Jones, H. C. Cobb, C. P. Stackhouse, C. H. Test, M. Triol, F. Scheidt, Oscar Bolton, and L. B. Thomas. Receiver of Taxes, Twenty-third Ward, Alfred L. Dungan.

AN INQUEST upon the body of the colored woman who was stabbed in Spafford street, recently, as already reported in our columns, was held by the Coroner yesterday afternoon. The accused, Oscar G. Crozier, was present, and was identified by all the witnesses.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Anna Mitton came to her death by stabs inflicted at the hands of Oscar G. Crozier, on the night of January 19, 1867, from the effects of which she died January 26, 1867."

Crozier will be locked up until the Grand Jury has disposed of his case.

THE CARPENTERS.—At a meeting of the Carpenters' Union, held on the 23d instant, the following resolution was adopted:—"That on and after the first Saturday in April we demand a full day's pay, and the right to quit at 4 P. M. on Saturdays."

FIRE.—At 3·30 P. M. yesterday, a two-story frame stable, at the Bull's Head Hotel, Market street, below Thirty-eighth, owned by Ealer & Co., took fire. It was burned down. The loss on the stable is about $2000, and on a blacksmithshop in the rear, belonging to Mr. W. H. Moore, about $300.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, ETC.—The President of Common Council has appointed on the Joint Committee to superintend taxation and revision of assessments, Mr. Harper, Chairman, Messrs. Franciscus, Wilhitte, Littlejohn, and Gill.

THE UNION HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Drawing Yesterday—List of the Lucky Numbers—The Lottery Continued To-day, Etc.

As many of the tickets for the Prize Distribution in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' Orphans at New York were held by Philadelphians, we reproduce here the result of the drawing up to 9 o'clock last evening.

Major-General Van Vleit superintended the drawing, and it seems to have given general satisfaction.

No. of Drawing.	Prizes.	
1.	360,702—United States Greenbacks	$10,000
2.	228,497—Country Residence in Westchester	12,000
3.	99,611—House and Lot in Harlem	8,000
4.	372,893—House and Lot in Brooklyn	7,350
5.	364,565—Paid up Policy in Life Insurance	5,000
6.	892,226—House and lot in Brooklyn	4,000
7.	186,673—House and lot in Brooklyn	3,000
8.	211,832—House and lot in Brooklyn	3,000
9.	88,836—United States Greenbacks	2,500
10.	368,800—Carriage, horses and harness, complete	2,500
11.	189,538—Lot in Harlem	1,500
12.	352,713—Lot in Harlem	1,500
13.	15,535—Lot in Harlem	1,500
14.	254,868—Lot in Harlem	1,500
15.	192,476—Lot in Harlem	1,500
16.	278,298—Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
17.	263,621—Portrait of General U. S. Grant	1,200
18.	75,411—United States Greenbacks	1,000
19.	59,679—One Grand Piano (Steck)	1,000
20.	183,025—One Diamond Set	1,000
21.	83,592—Ellis' Hot Water Apparatus	1,000
22.	20,136—United States Greenbacks	500
23.	33,972—United States Greenbacks	500
24.	231,140—United States Greenbacks	500
25.	199,971—United States Greenbacks	500
26.	412,955—One Elegant Purple and Gold China Dinner Service, 158 pieces	350
27.	165,621—United States Greenbacks	250
28.	289,585—United States Greenbacks	250
29.	400,874—One Gold Band China Dinner Service, 172 pieces	250
30.	72,835—United States Greenbacks	250
31.	328,234—United States Greenbacks	250

Gold Patent Lever Gentleman's Watch, valued at $200—Nos. 47,831; 142,795; 57,480; 105,793; 30,802; 66,882; 108,347; 190,244; 72,342; 99,579; 1853; 256,334; 99,492; 325,569; 302,547; 99,985; 175,131; 218,372; 72,658; 89,607; 234,377; 77,453; 327,967; 304,270; 91,039.

White Porcelain Service—No. 56,982.

Sewing Machine—343,273.

Lady's Gold Watch—Nos. 377,000; 96,027; 143,419; 12,188; 197,524; 84,649; 235,009; 369,871; 81,626; 297,246; 348,023; 192,256; 181,021; 366,461; 285,920; 316,785; 307,882; 306,902; 268,870; 308,582; 41,167; 84,481; 304,557; 183,274; 95,475.

$100 in Greenbacks—Nos. 209,336; 339,731; 38,888; 74,143; 87,117; 282,678; 285,958; 228,617; 303,502; 328,406

White Porcelain Service—No. 256,576.

Set of Rebellion Record—Nos. 84,089; 94,337; 59,908; 195,280; 302,723; 34,514; 371,477; 386,115; 96,088; 273,753.

China Tea Service—No. 344,349.

First-class Sewing Machines—Nos. 349,236, 380,-305; 302,566; 591; 45,595; 241,822; 311,021; 34,837; 240,-469; 81,708; 99,070; 223,149; 310,464; 72,593; 233,526; 219,680; 47,583; 218,706; 51,981; 385,311.

Silver Plated Tea Set—Nos. 139,165; 257,755; 20,778; 415,064; 260,952; 53,655; 94,200; 142,817; 253,315; 332,402; 329,752; 8194; 40,591; 338,254; 351,575; 277,871; 175,835; 297,822; 397,428; 21,327; 308,900; 270,936; 88,-256; 270,658; 295,318; 81,049; 199,328; 408,229; 190,009; 341,464; 304,969; 3397; 237,127; 387,007; 55,865.

Empire Sewing Machines.—Nos. 242,910; 346,833; 391,557; 239,064; 260,972; 149,852; 283,950; 42,019; 231,892; 196,417; 355,880; 4219; 280,498; 7949; 407,795; 59,078; 25,392; 301,553; 57,220; 239,241; 236,706; 18,234; 31,085; 72,926; 44,127; 171,619; 75,502; 371,488; 140,221; 24,383; 139,855; 306,669; 402,578; 319,976; 226,901; 260,255; 201,474; 216,962; 276,897; 355,420; 253,925; 348,117; 318,610; 408,318; 150,564; 27,470; 275,380; 183,591; 183,317; 309,097; 255,387; 367,185; 374,397; 44,050; 375,456; 336,562; 39,300; 225,900; 204,360; 97,087; 384,030; 307,338; 190,002; 180,477; 220,940; 119,387; 508,050; 233,605; 94,015; 80,408; 253,588; 79,114; 386,412; 357,382; 347,645; 142,269; 79,058; 230,995; 258,865.

One iron hat stand, 386,664.

One black walnut dining table, 387,006.

Fifty sets of Lossing's Field Book, $20—190,268; 406,842; 267,971; 263,994; 272,924; 45,756; 322,818; 285,-562; 71,564; 18,784; 13,420; 378,836; 55,752; 238,838; 197,903; 227,235; 55,584; 245,171; 49,868; 386,518; 191,-377; 409,751; 181,566; 217,227; 145,164; 105,142; 25,538; 141,089; 30,131; 421,560; 276,472; 191,384; 377,662; 305,-145; 68,001; 32,940; 268,527; 233,071; 78,865; 64,321; 174,-791; 67,666; 370,441; 30,120; 105,737; 71,727; 385,814; 321,982; 321,663; 50,679.

One Iron Hat Stand—250,010.

Two Sets Dining Chairs, $18—140,497 and 330,399.

Four Opera Glasses, $15—405,923; 238,781; 328,811; and 15,969.

Twenty Sets Greeley's Conflict, $12—350,159; 51,341; 260,351; 237,119; 67,065; 191,899; 228,220; 148,791; 254,107; 219,318; 79,812; 384,311; 10,916; 60,502; 380,329; 92,673; 368,618; 147,881; 87,782; 230,048.

Five Ladies' Dress Hats, $12—37,273; 329,483; 229,177; 362,789; 26,561.

One hundred photograph albums, $10—19,951; 324,402; 66,798; 26,163; 196,701; 309,354; 304,080; 411,276; 15,181; 80,538; 37,230; 14,990; 383,181; 27,294; 253,186; 95,720; 327,303; 94,383; 11,781; 279,688; 177,704; 398,451; 371,408; 178,040; 257,522; 149,994; 384,405 314,100; 410,478; 324,067; 85,827; 411,014; 241,451; 98,053; 184,564; 244,919; 222,091; 176,901; 96,057; 56,147; 23,411; 364,448; 332,888; 88,086; 275,599; 90,813; 77,994; 342,615; 279,394; 83,813; 279,383; 85,813; 338,350; 99,919 348,968; 383,294; 369,217; 145,011; 225,704; 318,411; 39,908; 101,283; 360,266; 357,652; 285,472; 126,631; 225,967; 267,060; 341,316; 399,496; 406,615; 362,254; 217,362; 89,911; 9948; 152,538; 27,363; 343,885; 24,057; 382,521; 79,635; 270,055; 17,528; 266,003; 247,924; 213,703; 215,516; 342,147; 347,873; 208,633; 240,785; 1,220; 90,100 247,712; 274,095; 63,139; 364,736; 197,473; 45,415; 357,526; 271,692; 367,504.

Six gentlemen's Fur Collars, $10—147,628; 240,789; 195,332; 273,610; 276,586; 362,533.

One Hundred Gold Rings, $10—217,311; 275,115; 65,295; 52,358; 212,133; 401,970; 145,925; 189,119; 369,477; 207,916; 379,083; 242,961; 197,204; 51,143; 329,832; 264,188; 319,687; 58,689; 209,558; 68,487; 295,808; 341,922; 316,619; 13,117; 11,566; 338,040; 36,452; 148,973; 341,807; 327,794; 8739; 34,156; 339,756; 290,859; 11,921; 47,726; 32,324; 231,-780; 216,112; 26,423; 330,663; 209,648; 52,954; 21,394; 187,-580; 37,115; 70,704; 56,580; 251,391; 338,866; 368,535; 288,665; 147,305; 327,572; 86,277; 181,521; 273,474; 308,883; 344,422; 184,481; 410,086; 14,228; 282,907; 25,070; 387,443; 203,965; 231,515; 190,020; 299,035; 355,048; 211,587; 270,807; 263,672; 62,141; 177,094; 301,025; 258,303; 341,757; 151,004; 384,454; 194,330; 457,743; 255,870; 309,323; 387,-607; 142,849; 126,479; 254,986; 185,203; 110,096; 285,673; 86,683; 67,915; 278,907; 81,566; 235,706; 335,103; 49,980; 90,914; 376,931.

Three Music Boxes—$10—Nos. 33,464; 80,136; 319,668.

The other prizes, to the number of 5539, consist of photograph albums, hats, gloves, picture frames and small articles of jewelry.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to Norfolk, Virginia, CONNECTING WITH THE GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY, to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY, thus offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING, with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.

FREIGHTS For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and all points Virginia and North Carolina, FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES as by another line

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty four hours in advance of any other route This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern Freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES, Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK, Agent, No 629 CHESNUT Street

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT street forwards Parcels, Packages Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

MÆNNERCHOR

GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE.

Tuesday Evening, January 29,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Cards of Admission only by Subscription, which will be received by:—

William J. Horstman, Fifth and Cherry streets.
Fred. Steeb, Nos. 10 and 12 S. Third street.
Major G. W. Cambios, No. 45 S. Third street.
Jacob Kemper, No. 33 S. Fourth street.
Joseph S. Fox, No. 14 S. Third street.
Dr. William Jansen, Fifteenth and Wallace streets.
M. R. Muckle, Ledger Office.
R. Glendenning, Jr., No. 23 S. Third street.
Fr. Baltz, No. 116 Walnut street
J. Risley, Continental Hotel.
C. Wesselein, No. 111 Arch street.
Edward Hutchinson.
C. W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Louis Tourney, No. 227 N. Second street.
H. Schoemacker & Son, No. 1103 Chesnut street.
John Woeltjen, No. 221 N. Third street.
Edmund Wolsieffer, No. 217 Vine street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

Spectator tickets at 50 cents each, may be had at either of the above places, or at the Academy (entrance Locust street) on the evening of the Ball.

Doors open at 7 o'clock Promenade to commence at 8 o'clock.

Carriages will set down heads south and take up heads north. 1 25 fu02t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

Thursday Evening, January 31, 1867.

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF DAVID,

BY NEUKOMM,

Will be performed. Solo parts sustained as follows:—

SAUL, J. F. Rudolphson, of Boston.
DAVID, J. Ernest Ferring, of New York.
DAUGHTER OF SAUL, Mrs. Mozart, of New York.
SISTER OF DAVID, Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, of Philadelphia.
GOLIATH, Mr. A. R. Taylor, of Philadelphia.
JONATHAN, Mr. W. A. Briscoe, of Philadelphia.

Choruses by the Society of over 300 voices, and a Grand Orchestra of 45 instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.

PIANIST.....H. A. CLARKE

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Subscribers can now obtain their tickets at C. W. A. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets

Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Chairs in the Orchestra, $1. Box Sheet now open. 1 24 26 28 29 30 31 01

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TESTIMONIAL MATINEE TO CHARLES DURANG, Author of the "History of the Philadelphia Stage," THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 31, Commencing at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12 o'clock. The following eminent artists have generously volunteered to perform on the occasion:—

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, As "Margery," in the ROUGH DIAMOND;
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, As "O'Callahan," in HIS LAST LEGS;
Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS, As "Paddy Ryan," in THE IRISH TIGER;
Miss JOSIE ORTON, As "Nelly," in NURSERY CHICKWEED;
Messrs. CARNCROSS & DIXEY, With their famous Ethiopian Opera Troupe, in some of their popular performances;
Mr. JAMES R. ROBERTS will recite a Prologue written by Miss Laura L. Rees.

THE FULL THEATRICAL and OCCHESTRAL members of the NEW CHESNUT and of the WALNUT Street Theatres have also kindly volunteered.

For details of the performances see Bills.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, Balcony and Family Circle, One Dollar. Amphitheatre, Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music; at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; at Thornley's India Rubber Store, No. 311 Chesnut street 1 28 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE NINTH ANNUAL SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE by the pupils of HILDEBRAND & LEWIS' GYMNASIUM, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 30, at 7½ o'clock. A rich Programme of Exercises in the various branches of the Gymnasium.

ACROBATS, FENCING and SPARRING, By the YOUNG MENNERCHOR. CHORUS by the YOUNG MENNERCHOR OVERTURE by FULL ORCHESTRA, Etc. Etc.

Parquet or Balcony, 50 cents Family Circle or Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Entrance for same on Locust street. 1 29 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH. SIXTH WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT EVER PLAYED IN PHILADELPHIA. LAST NIGHT OF THE BILL. RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kathleen.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

LAST NIGHT OF THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY.

Dick, the Newsboy.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Friday—BENEFIT OF MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, production of THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY, WITH NEW SCENERY, ETC. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. AN ATTRACTIVE BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.

HOUSES CROWDED, WITH JACK AND GILL. SECOND WEEK OF G. L. FOX. To-night and Every Night, JACK AND GILL. Jackadaw Jackuation.....G. L. FOX supported by C. K. FOX, Madlle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE WITH EVERY SCENE NEW, and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. H. Rough. FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX. SATURDAY—JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of the brilliant engagement of MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 29, last night of Brougham's Comedy of FLIES IN THE WEB.

Mr. Foxglove.....Mr JOHN BROUGHAM

To conclude with Brougham's Extravaganza of COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as.....Christoval Colon

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON. MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX A. VINCENT THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A Splendid Assortment of COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the COSTUMERY Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment, No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.

Masks of every description for sale.

W. C. DESMOND, No. 917 RACE Street.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1007 WALNUT Street. UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MÆNNERCHOR.

GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THIS EVENING, January 29, 1867.

Cards of admission to the Mænnerchor Bal Masque can only be obtained by subscription.

Subscriptions received by the following Managers and Honorary Managers:—

MANAGERS.

R. T. Schmidt, President, No. 46 N. Third street.
C. M. Baumann, Vice-President, N. E. corner Fifth and Cherry streets.
Louis Tourny, Treasurer, No 227 N. Second street.
Charles Roth, Financial Secretary, No. 324 Julianna street.
Edmund Wolsieffer, Corresponding Secretary, No. 217 Vine street.
F. Seelhorst, Substitute, N. E. corner Eighth and Jayne streets.
William Wolsieffer, No. 217 Vine street.
George H. Becker, No. 214 N. Fifth street.
Julius W. Jager, S. E. corner Sixth and Callowhill streets.
J. Henry Wolsieffer, No. 217 Vine street.
John Woeltjen, No. 221 N. Third street.
A. C. Feuss, No. 19 Strawberry street.
Fr. Baltz, No. 116 Walnut street.
Jacob Kemper, No. 33 S. Fourth street.
J. H. Camp, No. 149 Noble street.
A. Weihenmayer, N. E. corner Fifth and Cherry streets.
Frederick Steeb, Nos 10 and 12 S. Third street.
F. H. Reichard, No. 30 S. Third street.
Charles Werckshagen, No. 814 Vine street.
A. De Dobbeler Nos 10 and 12 S. Third street.

HONORARY MANAGERS.

William J. Horstmann, N. E. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.
Major G. W. Cambios, No. 45 S. Third street.
Joseph S. Fox, No. 14 S. Third street.
Dr. William Jansen, Fifteenth and Wallace streets.
M. Richards Muckle, Ledger Office.
Robert Glendenning, Jr., No. 23 S. Third street.
J. Risley, Continental Hotel,
C. Vesselein, No. 111 Arch street.
M. Landenberger, N. E. corner of Frankford road and Wilder street.
J. M. Reichard, No. 30 S. Third street.
F. & L. Ladner, No. 532 N. Third street.
H. Schomacker & Son, No. 1103 Chesnut street.
Schaeffer & Koradi, southwest corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
C. W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

The following Rules for the Bal Masque will strictly be adhered to:—

1. No cards of admission will be sold at the door on the evening of the Bal Masque.
2. No disguises contrary to law or morality will be admitted.
3. No checks will be issued, and the Managers reserve the right to reject objectionable subscriptions.
4. Gentlemen and Ladies desiring admission to the Parquette Circle, or wishing to use the floor before 12 o'clock P. M., are expected to appear masked, or in costume
5. A special Committee of Reception will be in attendance.
6. Doors open at 7 o'clock
7. Promenade will commence at 8 o'clock. Ball will close at 3 o'clock A. M.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS, Admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.

SPECTATORS' TICKETS, 50 cents each; may be had of the Managers, or at the door on the evening of the Bal Masque Entrance on Locust street.

Carriages will set down heads South and take up heads North 1t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY,

E. L. CAUFFMAN, AGENT, No. 21 North FOURTH Street 1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"Messrs. BOUCHER & Co.:—
"GENTLEMEN:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO., No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S FIRST IMPORTATION 40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF FORTY GALLON PACKAGES SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street, 1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the what of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue 8 4 mw Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT. SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS. FROM FINE'S RECT WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons. SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons. NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1203 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO. No. 322 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS. From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and AMERICA, Captain Wakeman

For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company, WILLIAM H. WEBB President, No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent No. 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH. Every SATURDAY, from pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite side-wheel Steamships SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander, SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's line Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, HAVANA, on SATURDAY, MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:—

December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lavery.

January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt Landge.

January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. T. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I

The line is composed of the first-class Steamships HUNTER, M. L. Boggs commander. CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.

These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Freight to Boston Mass and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route

Bills of lading furnished at the office.

No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed

For further information apply to LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents, No 126 North Wharves. Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first class Iron Steamships LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington. PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis. ERIN, Captain Cutting. THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan. DENMARK, Captain Thomson.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	Cabin	Steerage
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30.

Through passage to Paris Antwerp Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 27 BROADWAY.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the Office of the Company, No 37 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or No. 275 PEARL Street.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage

Evening Telegraph

LISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.

The Veto of the Bill Admitting Colorado as a State.

PRESIDENTIAL vetoes have become so common that they hardly excite popular comment or attract public notice. The last performance in this line is the veto of the bill admitting Colorado, which was sent in to the Senate yesterday. It is mainly a repetition of the veto of a similar measure last May. The chief point in the message is that Colorado has not a sufficient population to entitle her to admission. There would be more force in this suggestion if any rule in regard to population had hesetofore been insisted on; but there has not. Illinois was admitted with but 46,224 people; Oregon, with but 54,630; Mississippi, with but 53,677; Florida, with but 57,951; and Nevada with a population unknown, but probably less than either of the above. Here are precedents, running back from 1864 to 1818, quite sufficient to show that no definite rule of population has been insisted on. Besides, one cannot help observing that, while the President is thus endeavoring to shut the door in the face of Colorado, ostensibly on the ground of population, he is trying to force Florida on us, which, at her last election for Governor, cast *less than four thousand votes*. However, Florida did her best to overthrow the Government of the United States during the late Rebellion, while Colorado furnished several regiments of as good Union soldiers as ever stood in line-of-battle.

It is refreshing to be told that the Constitution does not confer upon Congress the right to make new States for admission into the Union. The President evidently regards this function as peculiarly an Executive one, at least we should judge so from the number of so-called State Governments he has assumed to cretae in the South.

He assumes that the admission of Colorado would be unconstitutional. If it should be admitted, nevertheless, why not get up a case for the Supreme Court, and have that august body decide the act of admission unconstitutional, and the State no longer a member of the Union? Some people think that the Supreme Court can decide States into the Union; why not decide them out as well?

The President makes the most of the dissensions of the State and Territorial factions among the Colorado people themselves. This is a matter of small account, however. Territorial officers generally desire to prolong their rule as much as possible. Colorado has sufficient wealth and population to sustain a State Government, and with the rapid progress of the Pacific Railway lines towards her borders, is evidently destined to a rapid growth.

Effects of Usurpation, and Its Remedy.

As we have shown in previous articles, the great and overshadowing issue between President Johnson and the people is his usurpation of legislative powers. The President in effect declares that he has a right *to make laws*—a function which the Constitution and the whole genius of our Government confer exclusively upon Congress. Unless, therefore, we are ready to give up our popular form of government, and be governed by Executive *decrees* instead of constitutional *laws*, we must resist this usurpation, at whatever cost. To concede what the President claims, is to concede everything that American citizens have ever held to be most dear and sacred in republican institutions. It is to go back to the old doctrines of despotism, and admit that the people are not capable of self-government, but must be ruled by autocratic power. Names are nothing. We might as well live under the decrees of an Emperor as under those of a President. There is no limit to this Executive usurpation when once established. If the President may create one office unknown to the Constitution and laws—such, for instance, as that of Provisional Governor—he may create a thousand. If he may appoint Provisional Governors without the advice and consent of the Senate, he may so appoint all officers. If he may decide by a decree who shall vote at a certain election, he may decide anything else by a decree. If he may create State Governments in the late Rebel States, he may do so in Montana or Idaho. There is no stopping place when once he has entered upon this downward career. The usurpation of legislative powers acceded to, it passes into a precedent for all future time.

It is fortunate perhaps that this first attempt of an American President to assume the functions of the law-making power has occurred in connection with a subject of such vast moment as to fix the public attention, and make his usurpation the great issue of the hour. It is fortunate, too, that the effects of that usurpation have been so immediate and disastrous as to necessitate its overthrow. Had the President abstained from interference with this question of reconstruction, and left it to Congress, which alone was competent to deal with it, the Union at this moment would have been completely restored, the wounds of the war would have been fully healed, the business of the country would have returned to a healthy and normal basis, and an unclouded future would have dawned before us.

His unconstitutional interference has resulted in the establishment of illegal State Governments in the late Rebel communities which are tyrannizing over the Union people of the South and are fully controlled by the very Rebels who so lately were in arms against the Government. There is no safety for life or property all over the South. The fiercest and bitterest hatred of the Government is daily and hourly expressed. The laws of the United States are powerless to protect its citizens. Horrid and wholesale massacres, like that at New Orleans, go unavenged. The faithful blacks whom we called to our aid in suppressing the Rebellion are remanded to the cruel revenge of their disappointed and exasperated foes. The whole nation is kept in a ferment. Emigration to the South has totally ceased. Business is embarrassed. The popular branch of the Government, fresh from the people, is assailed, its functions usurped, its validity denied, and its very existence threatened. Apprehension, impatience, and indignation fire the breasts of the people. All this is the legitimate fruit of the Executive's experiment of usurping law-making powers, and attempting to decide the issues of our great war and the destinies of the nation according to his own will and pleasure. It is the result of attempting to institute a rule by decrees instead of by law, and putting "My Policy" in the place of the Constitution.

Now, what is the remedy for all this? Is it to stand still and allow the usurpation to go on unchecked? Is it to acknowledge the validity of lawless decrees and of the work which has sprung from them? Is it to allow the Constitution still to be trampled under foot, and the will of the people to be defied?

There is but one remedy, and that is for usurpation to cease, and for every question connected with the great issues growing out of the war to be remanded to the people's representatives for settlement and decision. The people, whose blood and treasure saved this Government, alone have the right to decide its *policy*. Presidential policies must be given up, and the people's policy allowed to prevail. To this complexion it must come. No one man is wise enough, or great enough, or strong enough to run this mighty nation according to his own arbitrary motives. The will of the people must prevail. It may be hindered, but it cannot be turned aside. It may be checked, but it cannot be stayed. The sooner all parties recognize and act upon this great truth, the better will it be for all concerned.

Proffered Present of a Modern Hidalgo.

WE are told that in the good old days of Ferdinand and Isabella Castilian courtesy was fully developed. The Hidalgo, scorning to have the slightest imputation of avarice cast upon him, scattered his gifts with truly oriental lavishness. "What a magnificent steed, Don Pedro!" "A mere trifle, Don Haro, it is yours." Or, "That ring is truly superb, Don Phillip!" "Don't mention it, Don Sancho, you will oblige me by accepting it." All this seems very grand, viewed with the mercenary eyes of the nineteenth century; and had we not a clue from Prescott that if Don Haro, or Don Sancho, did accept of the gift a double return of the courtesy was demanded, we might believe the cavaliers were extremely liberal fellows.

All these instances of Castilian generosity grow pale before the correspondence given us to-day by means of the Atlantic telegraph. The horse and the ring of the Spaniard were worth but thousands, while the gift now tendered can command its hundreds of thousands. "What a remarkably fine yacht the Henrietta is, Mr. Bennett," says Prince Alfred at Lord Lennox's dinner. "If you, a Prince of the blood," replied Mr. Bennett, "will place your nation under an obligation to me by accepting the Henrietta, she is yours. You need feel no delicacy, because you have feasted and feted us so well that this is only a reward for your hospitality." Under such circumstances, is there cause for surprise in reading that Prince Alfred declined?

It may be that Mr. Bennett was perfectly honest in his offer, and really desired to show a courtesy to the Prince, but it looks to us decidedly bombastic. It looks as though Mr. Bennett desired to create a sensation, to get advertised in all the English and American papers, and have his name connected with that of the royalty of England. The offer he made was perfectly safe. If the Prince accepts it, the obligation would, of course, be more than cancelled by some counter gift, while there was every reason to believe that the Prince would not accept. The fact that the enormous expense of sending the letters in full over the Atlantic Telegraph was incurred, proves that Mr. Bennett, Jr., desired his magnificent offer to be well advertised. We do not admire such profferred presents.

It seems to us in remarkably bad taste, especially after the Prince had challenged the Henrietta to race against the Viking. It seems to say to Great Britain, "Now, as you cannot construct a yacht as perfectly as America, therefore we will give you an American yacht." There is nothing so wonderful about the Henrietta, as to make her particularly desirable. Had there not been an accident to one of her competitors, she would probably not have won the race; and, as it was, she only succeeded by a space of eleven hours. It seems to us very bad taste in Mr. Bennett to be continually thrusting his yacht forward, for his competitors were just as gallant, and their vessels just as seaworthy and well built as his. We hope that this last climax of vainglory will satisfy his vanity, and that hereafter the Vesta and Fleetwing will not be utterly ignored.

SENATOR POLAND gave notice yesterday that when the one-term amendment came up for consideration, he should move to extend the Presidential term to six years. Just now, the people are very thankful that the term is only for *four* years.

FATE OF THE TERRITORIAL BILL.—The House yesterday virtually decided that during the present session at least the Southern State Governments, as they at present stand, will be considered as legal. Mr. Stevens' bill, proposing to reduce them to a territorial condition, was yesterday referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, where it will slumber during the rest of the session. The vote by which this result was accomplished was not a strictly party one. All the Democrats, forty in number, voted for the reference, and with them also were forty-eight Republicans, led by Banks, Bingham, Schenck, and Raymond. The most radical members of the party, sixty-five in number, voted against the reference. Among them we find Messrs. O'Neill, Myers, and Kelley, from our city, with nearly all the rest of our Pennsylvania delegation. The vote was a test one in its character, and settles the question of territorialization, so far as the Thirty-ninth Congress is concerned.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that a United States license, or special tax, does not give the party so licensed or taxed the authority to carry on any branch of business forbidden by the laws of the State in which the person resides; nor does it interfere with the right of the State to tax or regulate the same. This settled the question with the liquor dealers and the lottery dealers.

—The unfortunate reputed fortunate person who was wrongly thought to have drawn the Crosby Opera House was one Heinrich Meyer, a vendor of lager. His barkeeper was so much elated by the news of his employer's luck that he broached and drained about a dozen kegs of the too-tonic beverage for the refreshment of a promiscuous public which had called with the information.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1867.—Philadelphia Branch, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, C. B. BRUSH, Manager.

Assets.....$4 401,833 86

Invested as follows:—
Cash on hand and in Bank..... $125 761 22
Bank, State, and U. S. Stocks..... 1,197,340 50
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate..... 160 300 00
Real Estate..... 12 000 00
Bills Receivable..... 160 196 04
In hands of Agents and in course of transmission, including deferred premiums..... 468,778 85
Premium Notes secured by Life Policies of the Company in force, drawing 6 per cent. interest, on which there is no interest due and unpaid..... 2 416 553 60
Interest Accrued..... 5 288 78
Office Furniture..... 5 629 47
$4 401,833 86

Liabilities — Due and unpaid, none.
Contested Claims—none
Income—Premiums received.....3 323,912 65
Interest received..... 232,324 05
$3,556 236 70
Disbursements—Paid Losses and Expenses..... 960,550 25
Dividends paid Policy Holders..... 100,330 45
U. S. and State Taxes..... 121,345 09
$1,191,225 89
Added to Assets..... 2 365 010 81
Assets January, 1866..... 2 036 823 86
$4,401,833 86

1 25 tuths3t] 14,189 new Policies issued during the year.

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, No. 1527 N. TWELFTH Street—Sermon this Evening at 7½ P. M., by Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor. Subject—"Must."

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DELIVER her new Lecture on "THE NATIONAL SALVATION," ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, AT NATIONAL HALL.

The Fourth in the Course under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. The BLACK SWAN will appear in a selection of popular airs.
ADMISSION.....THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; of the Committee, or at the door.
WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue,
J. C. WHITE, Sec.,
FOURTH Street, below Willow,
ISAIAH HANKINSON,
GULIELMA Street,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 25 6t

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object.
Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar, Matlack's, No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door.
1 19 9t*

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
DR. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 305 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street.
1 10 3m

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 29, 1867.
The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 22 7t JOSEPH S. PEROT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.
The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo.
1 19 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia, on and after January 31, 1867.
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, February 5th, at 3 P. M.
By order W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1867. 1 28 tuthm3t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BURNING SPRING AND GOOSE CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 311 WALNUT STREET, on TUESDAY, January 29, at 4 P. M. At which time an election will take place for Directors, to serve the ensuing year.
1 28 2t* J. V. BEISEL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1y

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
1 15 1m WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand.
1 14 12w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Mildefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 lm4o* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, an elegant CONCERT GRAND PIANO, which has been pronounced both by professional and amateur players, equalled by none. We are prepared to convince our friends and the public generally that the PHILADELPHIA GRAND PIANO can do justice to its native city, and if once supported by those who claim the benefits of Philadelphia (*though purchasing their Grands and Squares from neighboring cities*), we promise to make them the leading Piano in every respect. Therefore, earnestly hope that the music-loving public will give us a call, and examine what may be justly termed a PHILADELPHIA TRIUMPH.
SCHOMACKER P. F. MANUF. CO.,
1 26 6t4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Ice in splendid condition; perfectly smooth. Snow all removed. Park open until 10 o'clock. Fine band of music.
NOTE.—ALWAYS SKATING SIGNS ON CARS. Admission 25 cents.
To Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.
NOTE.—Our Ice is good when the water is flooding the streets in the city. 1t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14s EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

SONGS OF SCOTLAND—TO-MORROW—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
MR KENNEDY will sing at 8 o'clock, "Ye Banks and Braes," "O'a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw," "Duncan Gray," "Highland Mary," "Tullochgorum," "My Spouse Nancy," "Auld Robin Gray," "The Land o' the Leal," "Scots Wha Hae Wi' Wallace Bled," "The Last Words of Marmion," "Auld Lang Syne."
Mr. KENNEDY will recite "TAM O'SHANTER."
Miss KENNEDY will play "Recollections of Burns."
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. To be had of Mr. Charles W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 1t*

FOR SALE.

THE FOUR-STORY STORE HOUSE, No. 230 N. Third street is to be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, by JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.
Immediate possession can be had of the upper stories. 1 26 3t*

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED LEASE of a desirable business stand, in CHURCH Street. Address, Box 1073 P. O. 1 29 2t*

FOR RENT.

TO LET—LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, in thorough order, modern conveniences, central location. Apply to ATKINSON & BRADFILED, No. 23 South SEVENTH Street. 1t

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND WELL-Lighted Rooms 25 by 80 feet; also, some smaller Rooms at No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 6t

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to learn the Dry Goods or Commission business. Address HARRISON, No. 2028 POPLAR Street. 1 29 2t*

CAUTION.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public that we have registered our Bottles at Harrisburg, Pa., according to law, and they are marked "SMITH & CO., PHILADA.," on one side, and a large capital "W" on the other. Persons using or filling our Bottles will be prosecuted accordingly.
1 29 tu5* SMITH & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
FARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unequalled advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Full Course, six months.....$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months..... 12
Penmanship, twenty lessons..... 5
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, as one insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 1 18

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.
TERMS (1 14tf
Day scholars, per session.....$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session.....$200 00

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST STREET. EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Second Session will commence February 4. A few pupils will be received to fill vacancies. 1 28 6t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street, and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street.
ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

FINE PICTURES
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have on FREE EXHIBITION for a short time, Paul Weber's Greatest Work, "An American Forest."
Marshall's Portrait of Lincoln.
Mr. E. D. Lewis' New Picture, "Harper's Ferry After the War."
Bierstadt's $20,000 "Yo-Semite Valley."
New Productions of W. T. Richards, Hamilton, Moran.
NEW EUROPEAN PAINTINGS. 1 26 6t

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 6t4p No. 134 South Wharves.

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

LANDSEER'S ENGRAVINGS,
"SANCTUARY," and "CHALLENGE,"
$4·00 each. Very fine.
MONARCH OF THE GLEN, $10.
PIPER, NUT-CRACKERS, and others, at the lowest and most moderate prices.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
1 26 10t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS OF DENMARK and the Young Czarowitch of Russia; Eminent Divines, including the Reverend Doctors Stevens, Thomson, Durbin, McClintock, Morris, Janes, Simpson, Wheden, Ames, Nast, Elliott, and Haven; also, Hon. J. M. Howard, Captain E. B. Ward and Kerl Kerl, an Austrian Cannibal; "Your Likeness," by Rev. Dr. Weston; Self Government, Pope's Essay on Man, &c., in February number "Phrenological Journal." Only 20 cents, or $2·00 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 29 3t

WH. SHOW HIGH GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

HAVANA CIGARS,
A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STS.
1 16 1m4o

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, 116 LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867 1 19 3m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES H. CLOSSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CLOSSON, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES H. CLOSSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 19, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 1428 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSHUA SPERING,
1 29 tuths4t* Auditor.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28 tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 21 3m

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET,
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 8 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work. Five years old. Address Box 84, Evening Telegraph Office. 1 24

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Execution of an American Consul—A Town Shelled by United States Gunboats—The Capture of Ortega.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—A Vera Cruz correspondent, in a letter dated the 24th, says:—

A bulletin in the French newspaper offices in the City of Mexico, a few days ago, stated that Mr. Carman, the American Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, became involved in a difficulty with a Mr. Broman, when the Mexican authorities interfered. Mr. Carman shut himself up in the house, but was attacked, and during the fight killed two Mexicans. He was then imprisoned and summarily executed.

Norville, commanding the United States gunboat off the town, demanded the punishment of the Mexican officers who had taken part in the execution of Carman, and on the refusal of the authorities he bombarded the town for eight hours.

Prominent and influential parties connected with the Maximilian Government are entertaining the idea of combining all available parties upon Ortega, in case it is impossible to sustain Maximilian.

Ortega was captured by Anzea at Zacatecas, and taken to Juarez at Durango by an escort under Varrios.

IN REFERENCE to the recent fatal accident rom the choking of a person to whom the nitrous oxide was administered in this city, Dr. Colton has issued the following card:—

How Accidents are Avoided while Inhaling the Nitrous Oxide Gas for the Extraction of Teeth.—For the information of those who have not seen our appliances for administering the nitrous oxide without danger or accident, I would say that, instead of a *small cork*, we have always used a wooden prop (black walnut or maple), of such a size and shape that there is *no possibility* of its entering the windpipe or of swallowing it.

Secondly. Notches are cut into each end of his prop, into which the teeth fit in such a manner that can be dislodged *only* by the aid of the hand or throwing forward of the head, in which case it drops out of the mouth.

Scores of physicians and surgeons who have witnessed operations, or had them performed, at our office, will verify the statement made above: and the fact that more than 33,000 persons have inhaled the gas at our various offices, *without an accident of any kind*, is the best possible proof of the *perfect safety* of the operation as performed at our office.

To relieve the fears of the timid, we also attach a small cord to the prop, which, in case *an accident could happen*, would prevent all danger.

G. Q. COLTON,
No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

TECETHOFF.

The Hero of Lissa is Received with Naval Honors at the Navy Yard.

This morning the denizens and frequenters of the Navy Yard were conscious of something about to occur out of the usual order of events. There was some bustle and considerable confusion, and a squad of men were even observed earing away the snow in front of the headuarters just within the gates. These preliminaries were had with the view of extending to Admiral Tegethoff, the chief of the Austrian Navy, and hero of the famous battle of Lissa, who is now stopping in this city, a reception in accordance with his rank and fame.

The Admiral is stopping at the Continental, which place he left this morning shortly after 10 o'clock, and at a quarter before 11 his carriage was drawn up in front of the main entrance to the Navy Yard. In the meantime the Commandant of the Yard, surrounded by his principal subordinates, had taken their stations just in front of headquarters, while immediately opposite them was a full company of Marines of the most faultless exterior and bearing.

The company of officers comprised the following gentlemen:—Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Commandant of the Navy Yard; Commodore H. K. Hoff, Chief of the Ordnance Department; Commodore Gliseon, Commandant of the League Island Iron-clad Station; Captain William H. Macomb, Executive Officer; Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, Chief of the Department of Steam Engineering; Chief Engineer Charles Stuart, President of the Examining Board; Commander D. Lynch, Naval Storekeeper; Naval Contractor Samuel Pook; Commander Shirk, Navigation officer; and Commander Adams, Assistant Executive officer.

The gates were then thrown open, and the distinguished stranger was driven some distance into the Yard, where he alighted and was received by Commodore Selfridge. The Marines presented arms, the drums beat, and the battery fired an Admiral's salute. Commodore Selfridge then presented the Admiral to the heads of the different departments, after which they started on the tour of the Yard, previous to a visit to League Island, for the purpose of inspecting the iron-clads there stationed.

Admiral Tegethoff is a native of the city of Trieste, and has been in the Austrian naval service for many years, during the greater part of which he has been a great favorite with the ruling powers, and has thus risen to the highest rank without having been engaged in any battle of consequence until his encounter with the Italian fleet off Lissa during the past summer. During the Crimean War he commanded the Austrian fleet in the Baltic, but found his position very much of a sinecure. The Austrian Admiral well merits his high dignities, as he is a great advocate of naval improvements of all kinds, especially those with reference to the construction of iron-clad, and their substitution for the old-fashioned wooden walls. This last is the principal object of the Admiral's visit to the United States.

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.

At 10:45 this morning, Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian navy, paid a visit to the Navy Yard. He came in a private carriage, and was received at the entrance by a large company of marines with presented arms, commanded by Captain G. P. Houston, and Lieutenants Miller and Morgan, of the garrison.

At the last roll of the drum, the Howitzer Battery, under the command of Lieutenant H. C. Cochrane, belched forth a salute of fifteen guns, which was fired with marvellous accuracy and terrible effect if one might judge by the rattle of broken glass from the neighboring windows.

Commodore Selfridge, Commandant of the Yard, and his officers then took charge of the hero of Lissa, and proceeded to inspect the different departments, Receiving Ship, etc.

As we left the Yard the party had adjourned to the officers' quarters to partake of the Commandant's hospitality, and the marines were waiting to pay the final compliments.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—James Tucker, a colored employe at the Home Mission, Lancaster avenue and Thirty-fifth streets, has been for some time carrying on a system of petty thefts, which in the aggregate amounted to considerable value. Instead of contributing to the Mission, in furthering its great object of mission work, he has caused a leakage in the funds, etc. Yesterday, on information being given, Sergeant Pay arrested James for a late larceny of $15 in cash and an amount of clothing. He was committed to prison by Alderman Allen to answer.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—A man by the name of Matthew Ross, living at No. 1538 Cabot street, not probably aware of the fact that a person knowingly receiving stolen goods is considered in law as accessory to the theft, and believing that by accepting such goods he would increase his yearly income, received a coat, known to have been illegally appropriated, of a young man. For this act he was arrested and taken before Alderman Massey, who held him in $1000 bail to answer at court.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Last evening, the regular monthly meeting of this Association was held in their rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street. The exercises were opened by the singing of a hymn. A portion of the Scriptures was then read, and a prayer offered by P. B. Simons, Esq., President. After the singing of another hymn, and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted, Rev. J. B. Dobbins, of Camden, was introduced, and read an essay entitled "Books and Reading," the substance of which was as follows:—

ESSAY BY REV. J. B. DOBBINS.

The influence of books is a remarkable fact in the history of man, and it may be questioned whether any single class of agencies has influenced the destinies of the world to a greater, if to an equal extent. Their career is silent and unostentatious, but has everywhere produced the most wonderful results. "The works of Homer," says a standard author, "the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,' are supposed by some to have done great injury to mankind by inspiring a love of military glory." Alexander was said to sleep with them always on his pillow. Cæsar's ambition was greatly stimulated by the "History of Alexander." "When he was reading this history," says Plutarch, "he was so much affected with it that he sat pensive for a long time, and at last burst out with tears." As his friends were wondering what might be the reason, he said, "Do you not think I have sufficient cause for concern, when Alexander, at my age, reigned over so many conquered countries, and I have not one glorious achievement to boast?" And immediately on his arrival in Spain he applied himself with great diligence to business, and having added *ten* newraised cohorts to the twenty he received there, he marched against the Callacrians and Lusitanians, defeated them, and penetrated to the ocean, reducing nations by the way, that had not felt the Roman yoke." Voltaire tells us that until near the close of his life Charles XII, of Sweden, had read nothing but "Cæsar's Commentaries" and the "History of Alexander." Scott says that Plutarch (whose principal heroes are Alexander, Cæsar, and other military chieftains) was Napoleon's favorite author, upon the study of whom he had so modelled his opinions and habits of thoughts, that Paoli afterward pronounced him a young man of an antique cast, resembling one of the classical heroes. So wedded, indeed, was he to this book, that he used constantly to carry it with him, richly encased, and was in the habit of placing it, with his sword, under his pillow. It may, indeed, be too much to assume that the examples of those men, as preserved in history, are the sources of the great revolutions of modern Europe, or all the waste of life and treasure resulting from the brilliant but bloody and desolating careers of Charles XII and Napoleon I; but facts would seem to justify the conviction that they had very much to do with these results. Nicholas Lyra—*Anglice*, Harper—about A. D. 1300, wrote short comments on the whole Bible, which are allowed to be very judicious, and in which he reprehends many of the reigning abuses of Popery. It is supposed (says Dr. Adam Clarke) that from these Martin Luther borrowed much of the light which brought about the Reformation. Hence it has been said, "If *Lyra* had not *Harped* on profanation, Luther had not *planned* the Reformation." It was the light which streamed forth from the Bible, thus opened to the mind of a German monk, which startled benighted Europe, and broke the chain of that system of degrading superstition by which the people had been enslaved through a long night of unbroken darkness, and enfranchised the nations. About two hundred years ago, a plain but earnest minister, in a country town of England, wrote a little book of not more than one hundred pages, and of no literary pretensions.

Some three-fourths of a century afterwards this little book kindled the flame of religious zeal in the heart and life of Philip Doddridge, and resulted in the writing of another book on the same general subject, which was the means of the conversion of that embodiment of all that is pure and elevated in our common humanity, William Wilberforce, who in his turn produced a book which was the instrument of awakening Leigh Richmond, who, under the influence of this change, wrote his "Dairyman's Daughter," which has multiplied into millions of copies, and is printed in many languages, and has been instrumental in hundreds of conversions; and to-day, not only in the chief countries and languages of Christendom, but in far-off "seagirt islands," may be found men offering prayer and praise to the Christians' God in strange dialects, whose conversion is the direct though distant result of the little book written by Richard Baxter some two hundred years ago. It is the glory of our age that it inherits the intellectual treasures of all the preceding ages. The great names of other times have all contributed by their genius to enrich and elevate *us*. We live, as it were, in the very focus of the intellectual rays of all the ages of the past. The intellect and industry of those ages have ransacked the creation to lay its treasures at our feet, and the inventive genius and tireless activity of the present age have united the innumerable rays of the far-streaming glory in the mental soil of this, more fully than that of any other country. The extraordinary facilities for acquiring information which we enjoy, associate with them corresponding obligations for their improvement. Where ignorance is unavoidable, it may be excused; but where it results from idleness or indifference, it is a disgrace. That young man can know little of the dignity and undeveloped grandeur of his intellectual faculties who is indifferent about their cultivation. He must be utterly ignorant of the majesty of that seraph within him, who would shut himself up in the darkness of utter ignorance, or be willing to bind himself down in debasing servitude to low and sensual pursuits. But amidst the rich luxuriance of these intellectual topics, where everything that can nourish and beautify our spiritual nature is scattered around us in such wonderful profusion, there is much that is not only injurious, but much also which is *fatally poisonous*. It is of the utmost consequence, therefore, that in making a selection we should take counsel of the wise and experienced. There is a class of writers, the fountain of whose genius seems to have been poisoned; and while the sparkling stream is beautiful and attractive, it also carries with it the *fatal virus*. To these individuals, the pretty fable by which the Duchess of Orleans illustrates the character of her son, might, with little change, be applied. "All the fairies," says the fable, "save one had been bidden to his cradle. All the gossips had been profuse in their gifts. One had bestowed *nobility*, another *genius*, a third *beauty;* the malignant elf that had not been invited came last, and, unable to reverse what her sisters had done for their favorite, mixed up a curse with every blessing. So the genius, nobility, and beauty of such men as Byron, Shelley, Bulwer, Sue, Dickens, etc., seem mixed with curses. The speaker then censured Dickens very severely, giving as a reason for so doing his delight to ridicule evangelical religion. He also condemned Sue, and said he was surprised that such books should find their way into respectable families. Byron also received his share; as "Don Juan" was condemned as immoral, and detrimental to society. He named these and others as the representatives of the most pernicious of the pestilent writers, whose works, like the vermin plague of Egypt, in the various forms of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, may be said almost to cover the land.

Mr. Dobbins continued for some length, and concluded amidst hearty applause.

Two hundred and ninety-one young men were elected members of the Association.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Dobbins for his able, interesting, and suggestive essay.

After the singing of a hymn the benediction was pronounced, and the audience—a very large one—departed, without doubt well satisfied with the evening entertainment.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Joseph Flemming, one of the corps of policemen attached to the Second District Station, while passing along on the slippery walks on Shippen street, near Twelfth, fell down, causing the breaking of his arm. The fractured limb was set at the Station House, after which he was taken to his home.

THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this organization was held this morning in their hall, at the S. W. corner of Second and Gold streets.

Mr. L. G. Mytinger was called to the chair, and Mr. John P. Bankson appointed as Secretary.

The annual report was read by Joseph S. Perot, which sets forth that the Association now numbers 439 members. Of the whole number there have been five deaths, viz., I. J. Evans, Samuel L. Witmer, John A. Dougherty, George W. McKinstry, and George W. Grove.

Among the items of business transacted by the Association during the year was the adoption of a resolution urging Congress to accept League Island as a navy yard for the iron-clads.

Also, one for appropriating one thousand dollars for the relief of the Portland suff-rers.

Also a resolution recommending the adoption of the Cental system throughout the United States.

Also a preamble and resolutions protesting against any further reduction of the currency by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report, in conclusion, says:—"The Board take pleasure in stating that the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, having completed the necessary preliminary arrangements, is now about to erect the new building designed to furnish the Association with the accommodations so urgently needed for our daily meetings."

The following report of Mr. J. S. Ivins, Treasurer, shows the very satisfactory condition of the finances of the Association:—

The receipts from all sources were.....		$13 536 17.
Expenses paid.....	$3492 48	
Contributions:—		
To Corn Exchange Regiment....	250 00	
To Sufferers by Portland Fire...	1000 00	
Chamber of Commerce.....	1000 00	
Government Bonds	7204 70	
Cash on hand.....	498 99	
		$13 536 17

The Board of Managers feel that they cannot close this report without recording their appreciation of the services, and their sincere respect for the memory, of our late venerable friend and Assistant Secretary, Mr. William S. Pierie.

Mr. Pierie was closely identified with our Association as its executive officer from its foundation to the time of his decease, and while we feel that the Association has lost a most faithful and efficient officer, those of us who were so long accustomed to meet him in the daily performance of his duties will ever bear testimony to his Christian courtesy and sterling worth.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The auction sale of stocks and real estate advertised by M. Thomas & Sons to be held at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day, resulted as follows:—

9 shares National State Bank of Camden.....	$109 50
900 shares Dunkard Creek Oil Company	2 cents
100 shares Union Insurance Co., par $50.....	Not sold
14 shares Central Transportation Co	Not sold
25 shares Southern Transportation Co.....	Not sold
$440 Penn Mutual Scrip, 1863-4 5-8	Not sold
$273 Delaware Mutual Scrip, 1865-6.....	75 cents
20 shares Second and Third Streets Railway Co.	$54 50
12 shares National Union Bank.....	$62 75
25 shares American Anti Incrustation Co.....	$50 00
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....	$27 00
$500 bond Union League 6 per cent	$427 50
5½ shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad...	$12 00
1000 shares Glen Rock Oil Co.....	Not sold
21 shares Penn National Bank.....	$57 00
"Philadelphia Car Works."	
Of Twenty-first and Hamilton streets, etc....	$99,000
Restaurant, feed store, and stable, southeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Cortes streets..	Not sold
Ground rent, $1 6 a year.....	$1350
12 yards Girard road, First Ward.....	Not sold
6 acres on Baltimore Pike.....	$800
Dwelling, No. 1054 Richmond street.....	$1450
Dwellings No 1130 York street with two frame dwellings in the rear, on Susanna street....	$1960
Residence, No. 512 S. Tenth street.....	$7425
Dwelling, No 1700 Grayson street, above Coates.....	$2450
Dwelling, No. 1229 Heath street.....	Not sold
Lot, Scott street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.....	$180
Dwelling, No. 648 N. Twelfth street.....	Not sold
Lot, 11 Fifteenth street above Arch, east side..	$2500
1 acre, corner of Ridge road and Hermit's lane.	$6000

A COMMON MODE OF CHANGING ONE'S WARDROBE.—William Chambers is a man past the prime of life, and who should have been able to judge from past experience that "Honesty is the best policy." But circumstances surrounding have strong influences. It was so in this case. Chambers looked over his wardrobe, and found it sadly deficient in appearance, and small in quantity. A thought struck him. He would go and be shaved. He would arise from the operation and brush himself. He would innocently march up to another coat, looking especially to its better qualities, and slowly enclose his form within it; he would then march quietly out. This was a good plan, and it was tried at a barber's shop near Fourth and Chesnut. But the Argus-eyed brush-boy, and other employes, were too sharp to allow such a circumstance to go unnoticed, and he was arrested and committed by Alderman Hurley, to answer at a further hearing.

POCKET-PICKING.—William Lee and Morris Harris, two notorious characters, aged respectively twenty-three and thirty-one years, were last night, about 8 o'clock, arrested near the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, on suspicion of plying one of their numerous avocations—namely, pocket-picking. They have a wide-spread reputation as being adepts in that art. Nevertheless, the sharp eyes of the police ferreted them out, and brought them to justice. They were each held in $400 bail by Alderman Swift for a further hearing. Both reside in this city, and are the most industrious and energetic workmen in their particular department of business. It is supposed that they will be immediately transferred from their present base of operations to a more quiet and limited quarter.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This well-known and highly accredited Company have, as will be seen by their advertisement, their branch office in Philadelphia at No. 400 Chesnut street, with Mr. C. H. Brush as business manager. The policy of life insurance is rapidly becoming the leading idea of the age—for who knoweth what the morrow may bring forth?—and the careful parent who provides a future provision for those he leaves behind him, writes his epitaph in their memories. With assets of $4,000,000, and a yearly income of $3,371,443-26, an increase in its capital during the year of $2,000,000, and an income in November, 1866, of $370,376-92, it should be the proper choice of all insurers.

THE DELAWARE TO-DAY.—Some idea of the condition of navigation up this way, may be formed from the fact that the Kaighn's Point ferry boat left that place at 6 o'clock this morning, only reaching her wharf on this side of the river at 9:35—three hours and thirty-five minutes. Further, at 9 o'clock last evening two gentlemen sleighed across, and returned again in the "wee hours," in perfect safety—rather a dangerous voyage or ride, but when we remember that the river below was crowded with passengers, skaters, and spectators during the day, and the bright lights, there was comparatively little risk. One could communicate with London as soon as this, if not sooner.

MISDEMEANOR.—On Monday last a man named John Syser went into a drinking-house kept by John Allison, at the corner of Franklin and Poplar streets, and while there used some very improper language in the presence of the proprietor's wife and family. He ordered John out, but he refused to go. He then put him out. Allison was arrested, and bound over by an alderman upon the charge of assault and battery. Yesterday he appeared before Alderman White, and had a warrant issued for Syser, who was taken before the Alderman and held in $1200 bail to answer the charge of using insulting language in the presence of females.

STEALING COATS.—Robert Smith, aged eighteen, residing at No. 1218 Girard avenue, and Thomas Stewart, living at No. 1375 Ridge avenue, were both co-operating in the theft of an overcoat from a clothing firm established on Fourth, near Chesnut. They were both arrested—Smith at the store and Stewart on Eleventh, near Thompson—and held by Alderman Massey in $800 bail for a further hearing.

DISCHARGED.—The boy John Curtin, arrested on suspicion of having picked the pocket of a grocer in the Eleventh Street Market, was yesterday discharged by Alderman Tittermary, there being no evidence given or adduced upon the hearing which could criminate him.

STEALING WASH-CLOTHES.—Isaac Judah, a person of color, indulges in the propensity of appropriating whatever comes within his reach, both articles of small value and sometimes of great worth. He was arrested yesterday, for taking out of the yard of a dwelling near Broad and Locust streets, a bundle of wash-clothes for his own benefit, and without consulting the owner. Alderman Lutz held him in $400 bail for a further hearing.

FIRE.—This morning a frame stable at Thirty-seventh and Sansom streets was partially destroyed by fire. The building is owned by Benjamin Sage. Loss $150.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

IF THIS should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure.

TICKET 58,600!—This remarkable ticket is now in exhibition on many of the garments sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental Hotel. This number, it will be remembered, drew the Crosby Opera House, and the same number here indicates that that is the number of garments made of this kind this season at this immense clothing house. Call and see the number, and the garments and the prices.

PEACE HAS ITS VICTORIES, as well as war, and Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has fairly won the palm over all other extracts for the handkerchief foreign and domestic. It has distanced competition in this hemisphere.—*Carlisle Herald.*

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co. Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

BRADFORD'S GREAT PAINTING — "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs"—is drawing immense crowds at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street. We advise all connoisseurs to call in and examine it before its removal to the Paris Exposition, which will be done in a short time.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & Co., No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 313 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING? WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHIERS, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FULMER—RUSH.—On Thursday evening, January 24, by the Rev. Robert J. Carson, Pastor of the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, Mr. WASHINGTON F. FULMER to Miss AMELIA AMANDA RUSH, both of this city.

PICKEL—VAN ARTSDALEN.—On the 14th instant, at No. 8 Harrison street, by Rev. W. I. Eva, Mr. URIAH L. PICKEL to Miss LIZZIE VAN ARTSDALEN, all of this city.

DIED.

BROCK.—On Monday, the 28th instant, of croup, CORNELIA, daughter of Thomas F. and Cornelia D. Brock aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her parents' residence, No 2125 Mount Vernon street on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. **

BUCKING.—On Monday, January 28, FREDERICK BUCKING in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Manayunk Lodge, No. 31; Andrew Jackson Encampment, No. 9; Manayunk Benevolent Degree Lodge, No. 7, I. O. of O. F.; and the A. P. A. Association, No 23 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 4229 Main street on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, on Second day morning, the 28th instant, REBECCA KNIGHT, in the 73th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 714 S. Second street, on Fifth-day afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

MCCURDY.—In this city, on Sunday, the 27th instant, MR JOHN R. MCCURDY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 118 S. Eighteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. **

MORRIS.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. MARTHA MORRIS in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of Samuel Arthur, No. 1828 Master street, on Wednesday at 12 o'clock M. Friends from Delaware county are invited to join the funeral at Chester Depot on arrival of the train leaving Philadelphia at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Chester Cemetery.

WATSON.—On the evening of First-day, the 27th instant, HETTIE ANN B., wife of George Watson, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, S. E. corner of High and Brown streets, on Fourth-day, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. **

STUBB'S DOUBLE CUT SAW FILES.—AN invoice of this, the most celebrated make known in the United States, just imported, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"GREAT BIG" IRON SHOVELS, WITH long handles, made expressly for Snow Shovels. Get one before the next storm. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE would attract far more attention than this simple announcement, that a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Tools may usually be found at fair prices, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, No 308 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 24 3m

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

A NEW SOURCE OF HEALTH OPENED TO THE AFFLICTED.
AN EPOCH IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.
THE GREAT INVIGORATOR.
INDORSED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.
USED BY EUROPEAN RULERS.
A NOURISHING AND PALATABLE DRINK.
JUST INTRODUCED IN AMERICA.
INVALUABLE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
WHERE VITAL POWERS
DISEASES OF THE LARYNX, CHEST, STOMACH, CATARRHS, ETC.
GENERAL AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
WARD J. CAFFEE,
S. E. corner of FRONT and CHESNUT Streets.

Price $6 per dozen, or 60 cents per bottle, with a discount to dealers.

Sold by F. Brown, Jr., Fifth and Chesnut; Hassard, Tenth and Chesnut; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut; S. C. Blair's Sons, Eighth and Walnut; James F. Ilma, Broad and Spruce; Hoyt Sixteenth and Poplar; B. Crozer, No. 340 Race street; Aschenbach & Miller, Fourth and Callowhill; G. Krause, No. 519 S. Fifth street; Warren & Kneesshaw, Eighteenth and Vine; and Druggists generally. 1 21 stuthp

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND FACTORY,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Family supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31 6

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN & SON, 2 PEAR Street. [11 7

FOURTH EDITION

FINANCIAL ADVICES FROM EUROPE TO NOON TO-DAY.

LIVERPOOL, January 29 — Noon. — Cotton opened quiet and steady, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are still quoted at 14¼d.

LONDON, January 29.—Consols for money advanced 1-16, and are quoted at 91¼. United States 5-20s advanced 3-16, and are quoted at 73¾. Illinois Central, 81¼. Erie Railroad, 43¼.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 29.

Business in the Committees.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had a meeting this morning, but did not take up the question of Mexican affairs.

The Senate will not take up the Gold bill, or other important bills now pending, until the Tariff bill is disposed of.

Reconstruction.

Very serious remonstances have been addressed to leading Republican members of Congress, by prominent business men of the country, against the dilatory manner in which Congress is dealing with the question of reconstruction, and representing that, unless some definite action is taken this session, a breakdown in business circles is almost inevitable.

The Committee on Reconstruction will enter immediately upon the preparation of a proper bill for reorganizing the Southern States, in view of the rejection of the Constitutional amendment, to report for action at the present session.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Chair laid before the Senate the response of the President to the resolution of Mr. Sumner, calling for the correspondence with the State Department on the subject of Mr. Motley's resignation as Minister to Austria. Ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

The Chair laid before the Senate the President's veto of the bill to admit Colorado, which was read.

The Chair asked what action the Senate would take on the message.

Mr. Wade (Ohio)—Let us have a vote on the bill.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) supposed the Senate would not want to pass the bill in the morning hour. He moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Wade hoped not.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) thought the subject was one of importance, and ought to properly considered. He hoped the veto message would be printed, and the bill be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Wade said this was an old question. It had been fully debated, and must be thoroughly understood. Senators were as ready to vote now as they could be to-morrow.

Mr. Saulsbury asked that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, that he might have an opportunity to review the charges of usurpation and vulgarity of language made against the President. He had heard the most disgusting language used in this Senate, couched in Frenchified phrases, and he wished to institute a comparison between them and the President.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) opposed the passage of the bill. He would like to know why the language of the third section of this bill differed from the language of the same section of the Nebraska bill. He would like to know why the ratification of the fundamental condition of negro suffrage was submitted to the State Legislature of Colorado, while in Nebraska it was submitted to the Territorial Legislature. He denounced the bill as a wrong to the larger States, and a political expedient that would not succeed in the long run.

Mr Johnson (Md.) was addressing the Senate when the morning hour expired, and the message went over till to-morrow, and was ordered to be printed.

The Tariff bill was taken up. The pending question was upon Mr. Cattell's motion to increase the duty on nickel from 30 to 40 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. Cattell moved to amend by striking out 10 per cent *ad valorem* on nickel, matte or oxide, and inserting in lieu of it 20 cents per pound. Agreed to.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee of Elections, made a report on the resolution offered last week by Mr. Ward (N. Y.), and referred to it in the matter of the late elections in Maryland. The only subject on which the Committee could make an investigation was the conduct of the President in the matter, and as the House has already instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the official conduct of the President of the United States, it would only serve to distract and dissipate the investigation of the matter. He therefore moved that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so ordered.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with an amendment the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the late war for the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.), from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported back the House bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, to promote the efficiency thereof. He proceeded to address the House in an hour's speech in explanation and advocacy of the measure.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 29.—The following petitions were presented.—

Mr. Connell, one from the Entomological Society for an appropriation. Also one from the Board of Trade, for an increase in the rate of interest to seven per cent.

Mr. McConaughy read a petition from citizens of Adams county for recompense for damages sustained at the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Graham, from 1500 citizens, for the repeal of the Landlord and Tenant supplement of 1865, which allows owners of houses in mining districts to dismiss tenants unless they work for parties owning such houses.

Mr. Lowry, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported resolutions denouncing the confirmation of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria, and they now come before the Senate in the same form in which they were passed in the House.

The Finance Committee reported an act fixing the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at thirty-five hundred dollars. Passed.

Mr. Coleman called up the act incorporating the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument Association. Passed.

Mr. Connell read an act dividing the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia into two Wards, one of them to be called the Twenty-eighth Ward; also, an act exempting the Ladies' United Aid Society of the M. E. Church from taxation; also, a supplement to the Tioga Navigation Company.

Mr. Graham read an act requiring the payment of fines for selling liquor on Sunday into the treasury of the district in which the offense was committed.

Mr. Cowles read an act extending the time for completing the Lafayette Railroad.

Mr. Fisher read an act incorporating the Wrightsville and Columbia Bridge Company.

Mr. Wright, an act authorizing the Cambria Iron Company to borrow money and manufacture iron or steel in any shape.

Mr. Ridgway read an act authorizing the Corn Exchange Association to make by-laws, etc.

Mr. Coleman offered a resolution instructing the General Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of the State to control and direct legislation, so as to regulate the charges of railroad corporations for passengers and freight, to prevent extortion, to assert the power of the State government to secure rights to citizens, with power to send for persons and papers, to enforce answers under oath, and to report to the Senate, by bill or other wise, at an early date. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether the State was indebted to the heirs of the late Colonel James McLain.

The House resolution instructing the Military Committee, in connection with executive the officers of the State, to frame a militia law, was agreed to.

The act declaring the Philadelphia Board of Brokers to be a charitable organization was passed.

Mr. Lowry read an act allowing interested parties to testify in their own suits.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged in consideration of private bills, of no public interest to the eastern part of the State.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Count Bismark Nominated for the German Parliament.

A Renewal of the Cretan War.

Scornful Rejection of the Terms of the Porte.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Condition of the Steamer Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL, January 29—Noon.—The steamship Tarifa, from New York January 17, arrived here to-day.

The steamship Great Eastern, on the 19th, was safely placed upon a gridiron at Birkenhead, by Captain Sir James Anderson. An examination shows her to be in good condition, and she will positively sail for America on the 20th of March.

GERMANY.

Count Bismark Nominated for Parliament.

BERLIN, January 29—Noon.—Count Bismark has been nominated for the German Parliament, to represent the city of Berlin.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

Terms of Peace Scornfully Rejected.

LONDON, January 29—Noon.—Despatches have been received which state that the Cretan war has been renewed. The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought, but the result is not stated. There is apparently much enthusiasm on each side, and the war had spread to the neighboring islands.

VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The President to-day returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union. He refers to the fundamental condition precedent—suffrage shall be allowed without distinction of race or color. This condition is not

ANOTHER VETO.

The President Objects to the Colorado Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following Veto Message has been communicated to Congress by the President of the United States:—

To the Senate of the United States:—I return to the Senate, in which house it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Colorado into the Union," to which I cannot consistently with my sense of duty give my approval. With the exception of an additional section containing new provisions, it is substantially the same as the bill of a similar title passed by Congress during the last session, submitted to the President for his approval, returned with the objections contained in a message bearing date the 15th of May last, and yet awaiting the reconsideration of the Senate.

A second bill, having in view the same purpose, has now passed both Houses of Congress, has been presented for my signature. Having again carefully considered the subject, I have been unable to perceive any reason for changing the opinions which have already been communicated to Congress. I find, on the contrary, that there are many objections to the proposed legislation of which I was not at that time aware, and that while several of those which I then assigned have, in the interval, gained in strength, yet others have been created by the altered character of the measure now submitted. The Constitution under which this State Government is proposed to be formed very properly contains a provision that all laws in force at the time of its adoption and the admission of the State into the Union shall continue as if the Constitution had been adopted. Among these laws is one absolutely prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors.

This bill was vetoed by the Governor of the Territory, who held that by the laws of the United States negroes and mulattoes are citizens, and subject to the duties as well as entitled to the rights of citizenship. The bill, however, was passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and is now a law in the Territory. Yet in the bill now before me, by which it is proposed to admit the Territory as a State, it is provided that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed." The incongruity thus exhibited between the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory, taken in connection with the protest against the admission of the State, hereinafter referred to, would seem clearly to indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment.

It might, indeed, be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubtless will result in such inquiry if this bill become a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution. That instrument simply declares that Congress may admit new States into the Union. It no where says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitting them into the Union for any other purpose. And yet this bill is as clear an attempt to make the institutions as any one which the people themselves could engage. In view of this action of Congress, the House of Representatives of the Territory have earnestly protested against being forced into the Union without first having the question submitted to the people.

Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they thus assume, and it certainly cannot be the purpose of Congress to force upon a community, against their will, a government which they do not believe themselves capable of sustaining.

The following is a copy of the protest alluded to as officially transmitted to me:—

Whereas, It is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union; therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of this Territory, that representing as we do the last and only legal expression of public opinion on this question, we earnestly protest against the passage of a law admitting the State without first having the question submitted to a vote of the people for the reasons,

First. That we have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our government.

Second. That we have not a sufficient population to support the expenses of a State government.

For these reasons we trust that Congress will not force upon us a government against our will.

Upon information which I considered reliable I assumed, in my message of the 15th of May last, that the population of Colorado was not more than thirty thousand, and expressed the opinion that this number was entirely too small either to assume the responsibility or to enjoy the privileges of a State.

It appears that previous to that time the Legislature, with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the Territory, had passed a law authorizing a census of the population to be taken. The law made it the duty of the assessors in the several counties to take the census in connection with the annual assessments; and, in order to secure a correct enumeration of the population, allowed them a liberal compensation for the service by paying them for every name they returned, and added to their previous oath of office an oath to perform this duty with fidelity. From the accompanying official report it appears that returns have been received from fifteen of the eighteen counties into which the State is divided, and that their population amounts in the aggregate to twenty-four thousand nine hundred and nine. The three remaining counties are estimated to contain three thousand, making a total population of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine.

The census was taken in the summer season, when it is claimed that the population is much larger than at any other period, as in the autumn miners in large numbers leave their work and return to the East with the results of their summer enterprise. The population, it will be observed, is but slightly in excess of one-fifth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single Congressional District in any of the States, that number being one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. I am unable to perceive any good reason for such great disparity in the right of representation, giving, as it would, to the people of Colorado, not only this vast advantage in the House of Representatives but an equality in the Senate, where the other States are represented by millions. With, perhaps, a single exception, no such inequality as this has ever before been attempted.

I know that it is claimed that the population of the different States at the time of their admission, has varied at different periods, but it has not varied much more than the population of each decade, and the corresponding basis of representation for the different periods. The obvious intent of the Constitution was, that no State should be admitted with a less population than the ratio for a Representative at the time of application. The limitation in the second section of the first article of the Constitution, declaring that "Each State shall have at least one Representative," was manifestly designed to protect the States which originally composed the Union, from being deprived, in the event of a waning population, of a voice in the popular branch of Congress, and was never intended as a warrant to force a new State into the Union with a representative population far below that which might at the time be required of sister members of the confederacy. This bill, in view of the prohibition of the same section which declares that "The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand," is at least a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution.

It is respectfully submitted that, however Congress, under the pressure of circumstances, may have admitted two or three States with less than a representative population at the time, there has been no instance in which an application for admission has ever been entertained when the population, as officially ascertained, was below thirty thousand. Were there any doubt of this being the true construction of the Constitution, it would be dispelled by the early and long-continued practice of the Federal Government. For nearly sixty years after the adoption of the Constitution, no State was admitted with a population believed at the time to be less than the current rates for a Representative, and the first instance in which there appears to have been a departure from the principle was in 1845, in the case of Florida. Obviously the result of sectional strife, we would do well to regard it as a warning of evil, rather than as an example for imitation.

I think candid men of all parties will agree that the inspiring cause of this wholesome principle of restraint is to be found in a vain attempt to balance those antagonisms which refused to be reconciled except through the bloody arbitrament of arms. The plain facts of our history will attest that the great and leading States admitted since 1845, viz:—Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Kansas, including Texas, which was admitted that year, have all come with an ample population for one Representation, and some of them with nearly or quite enough for two. To demonstrate the correctness of my views on this question, I subjoin a table containing a list of the States admitted since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, with the date of admission, the ratio of representation, and the representative population when admitted, deduced from the United States census table. The calculation being made for the per cent. of the decade corresponding with the date of admission:—

States.	*Date of admission.*	*Ratio.*	*Population.*
Vermont	1791	33,000	93,320
Kentucky	1792	33,000	95,638
Tennessee	1796	33,000	73,864
Ohio	1802	33,000	85,443
Louisiana	1812	35,000	75,212
Indiana	1816	35,000	98,110
Mississippi	1817	35,000	75,677
Illinois	1818	35,000	46,274
Alabama	1819	35,000	111,150
Maine	1820	35,000	298,335
Missouri	1821	35,000	69,250
Arkansas	1836	47,700	75,212
Michigan	1837	47,700	158,073
Florida	1845	70,680	57,951
Texas	1845	70,680	*180,327
Iowa	1846	70,680	192,572
Wisconsin	1848	70,680	252,497
California	1850	70,680	92,597
Oregon	1858	63,492	44,630
Minnesota	1858	63,492	138,909
Kansas	1861	63,492	107,206
West Virginia	1862	63,492	349,628
Nevada	1864	12,700	Not known.

* In 1850.

Colorado, which it is now proposed to admit as a State, claims, as has already been stated, a population less than twenty-eight thousand, while the present ratio of representation is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. There can be no reason that I can perceive for the admission of Colorado that would not apply with equal force to nearly every other territory now organized, and I submit whether, if this bill becomes a law, it will be possible to resist the logical conclusion that such Territories as Dacoin, Montana and Idaho must be received as States whenever they present themselves, without regard to the number of inhabitants they may respectively contain. Eight or ten new Senators and four or five Representatives would thus be admitted to represent a population scarcely exceeding that which, in any other portion of the nation, is entitled to but a single member of the House of Representatives, while average for two Senators in the Union, as now constituted, is at least one million of people.

It would surely be unjust to all other sections of the Union to enter upon a policy with regard to the admission of new States, which might result in conferring such a disproportionate share of influence in the national legislature upon communities which, in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to come be retained under the fostering care and protection of the national Government. If it is deemed just and expedient now to depart from the settled policy of the nation during all its history, and to admit all the Territories to the rights and privileges of States, irrespective of their population or fitness for such government, it is submitted whether it would not be well to devise such measures as will bring the subject before the country for consideration and decision.

This would seem to be evidently wise, because, as has already been stated, if it is right to admit Colorado now there is no reason for the exclusion of the other territories. It is no answer to these suggestions that an enabling act was passed authorizing the people of Colorado to take action on this subject. It is well known that that act was passed in consequence of representations that the population reached, according to some statements, as high as eighty thousand, and to none less than fifty thousand, and was growing with a rapidity which, by the time the admission could be consummated, would secure a population of over a hundred thousand.

These representations prove to have been wholly fallacious, and in addition, the people of the Territory, by a deliberate vote, decided that they would not assume the responsibility of a State government. By that decision they entirely exhausted all power that was conferred by the enabling act, and there has been no step taken since in relation to the admission that has had the slightest sanction or warrant of law. The proceedings upon which the present application is based was in the utter absence of all law in relation to it, and there is no evidence that the votes on the question of the formation of a State government bear any relation whatever to the sentiment of the Territory. The protest of the House of Representatives previously quoted is conclusive evidence to the contrary.

But if none of these reasons existed against this proposed enactment, the bill itself, besides being inconsistent in its provisions in conferring power upon a person unknown to the laws, and who may not have a legal existence, is so framed as to render its execution almost impossible. It is, indeed, a question whether it is not in itself a nullity. To say the least, it is of exceedingly questionable propriety to confer the power proposed in the bill upon the "Governor elect," for as by its own terms the Constitution is not to take effect until after the admission of the State, he, in the meantime, has no more authority than any other private citizen. But even supposing him to be clothed with sufficient authority to convene the Legislature, what constitutes the "State Legislature," to which is to be referred the question of the conditions imposed by Congress? Is it a new body to be elected and convened by proclamation of the Governor elect, or is it that body which met more than a year ago under the provisions of the State Constitution? By reference to the second section of the schedule and to the eighteenth section of the fourth article of the State Constitution, it will be seen that the term of the members of the House of Representatives and that of one-half of the members of the Senate expired on the first Monday of the present month. It is clear that if there were no intrinsic objections to the bill itself in relation to the purposes to be accomplished this objection would be fatal, as it is apparent that the provisions of the third section of the bill to admit Colorado have reference to a period and a state of facts entirely different from the present and affairs as they now exist, and if carried into effect must necessarily lead into confusion.

Even if it were settled that the old and not a new body was to act, it would be found impracticable to execute the law, because a considerable number of the members, as I am informed, have ceased to be residents of the Territory, and in the sixty days within which the Legislature is to be convened after the passage of the act there would not be sufficient time to fill the vacancies by new elections, were there any authority under which they could be held. It may not be improper to add that if the proceedings were all regular and the result to be obtained were desirable, simple justice to the people of the Territory would require a longer period than sixty days within which to obtain action on the conditions proposed by the third section of the bill.

There are, as it is well known, large portions of the Territory with which there is and can be no general communication, there being several counties which, from November to May, can only be reached by persons traveling on foot, while with other regions of the Territory, occupied by a large portion of the population, there is very little more freedom of access. Thus if this bill should become a law, it would be impracticable to obtain any expression of public sentiment in reference to its provisions with a view to enlighten the Legislature if the old body were called together, and, of course, equally impracticable to procure the election of a new body.

This defect might have been remedied by an extension of the time and a submission of the question to the people, with a full opportunity to enable them to express their sentiments. The admission of a new State has generally been regarded as an epoch in our history, but after the most careful and anxious inquiry on the subject, I cannot perceive that the proposed proceeding is in conformity with the policy which, from the origin of the Government, has uniformly prevailed in the admission of new States. I therefore return the bill to the Senate without my signature.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1867.

—The Bedford *Inquirer* has the following:—"Jacob Graft died in Somerset, on the 1st day of December, 1866, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-nine years. The deceased had been a resident of Somerset county for upwards of sixty years. He was the first man that carried a mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg by this route, carrying it on horseback from point to point, and consuming about two weeks in making a trip. He died as he lived, a Christian, and has gone to the spirit land, to come forth again to the resurrection of life eternal."

—A Republican newspaper says that General Butler is not a great orator, for the reason that he does not inspire one with faith in his honesty. Like many other politicians, he makes frequent appeals in favor of honor and truth and Christianity, but they sound awkwardly in their utterances.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000 United States 7-10 Per Cent Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 0
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt)	124,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	44,630 00
50,000 State of New Jersey six Per Cent Loan	50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Penna. R. R. Guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee six Per Cent Loan	5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	6,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	198,900 00
$1,045,050 par. Market value,	$1,073,286 25
Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
Real Estate	31,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,681 23
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173 Estimated value	2,930 00
Cash in Bank	841 102 26
Cash in Drawer	447 14
	41,549 6
	$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John L. Davis, Joseph H. Seal, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Hallett Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 5

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11 467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $749,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles F. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 15

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3 MONTH, 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M.D., Medical Examiner	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Lelacheur, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew McNeely, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Francis, as Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
N. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $500 000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763 267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA BOOFING-CLOTH, and coated with their peculiar water-proof, LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT, 12 21 6m No. 30½ GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART. 11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of the kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process renew Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX, 3 10 mwf5 No. 510 RACE Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 9 18 Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu1

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866. Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flat cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL, 1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, Bvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 250,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, 1 14 m4t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 28.

Senate.

Mr. POLAND (Vt.) introduced a bill to amend section forty-one of the act to provide a national currency, &c., which amendment provides that the first proviso to section forty-one of the above act be amended so as to read:—

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in said associations held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority in the State where such bank is located, and according to the laws of such State; but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State."

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the currency and public securities, which was passed without amendment and goes to the President.

The first section punishes with a fine of ten thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or both, any person who shall buy, sell, exchange, transfer or receive as genuine, any counterfeit note or obligation of the United States.

The second section provides that it shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, make or execute any business or professional card or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any bond, note or certificate of the United States or National Bank, and punishes the offense with ten thousand dollars fine, one-half to the informer.

The third section imposes a penalty of $3000, one half to the informer, for printing or impressing upon any bond or note of the United States any business or profession, card, notice or advertisement of any drug, medicine, patent or any other matter or thing whatever.

The fourth section provides that if any person shall, without authority of the United States, procure or cause to be made upon lead, wax, plaster, foil, paper, or any other substance or material, an impression, stamp, or imprint of any note, coupon, bond or certificate of indebtedness of the United States, he shall be punished by imprisonment not more than fifteen years, or fine not less than $5000, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Section five provides the same punishment mentioned in the preceding section for having in possession, without authority of the United States, any tool or implement used for the purpose mentioned in the preceding section.

Section six provides that if any person, whether employed by the United States or not, shall without the authority of the United States Senate, embezzle or carry away any tool or instrument used in making bonds, certificates, notes, &c., he shall be punished as provided in the two preceding sections.

The seventh section provides the same punishment for the stealing of any bond or certificate of the United States from the place where may be lodged or kept by the United States.

The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by reducing the duty on cast iron steam, gas and water pipe from 1¾ to ¾ cents. Agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by inserting the following:—"On bay rum or bay water, containing 50 per cent. or less of alcohol, $1·50 per gallon." Agreed to.

A number of verbal amendments were agreed to, to perfect the phraseology of the bill in different sections. The words "of not more than forty-two cards" were added after the words "on playing cards of all kinds, 25 cents per pack." The words "or other grain not herein otherwise provided for" were inserted in the paragraph imposing a duty of 15 per cent. on flour, meal, millings and mill feed of wheat, rye or oats.

At 1·35 P. M. the President's private secretary arrived, and announced the return of the bill to limit Colorado, with the objections of the President.

The veto message is printed at length elsewhere.)

The Tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) moved to amend the paragraph in relation to saws as follows:—To increase the duty on cross-cut saws from 12 to 15 cents per lineal foot; on mill, pit and drag saws over nine inches wide from 15 to 20 cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, from 25 to 35 cents per lineal foot; on all back saws not exceeding ten inches in length, from $1 to $1·25 per dozen; over ten inches in length, from $1·50 to $3 per dozen. Agreed to.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) moved to amend by changing the duty on stone so as to put it at $4 per cord of thirteen cubic feet, on all grindstones, flagstones, sandstone, freestone and all stone except marble. Disagreed to. Yeas, 19; nays, 23.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) moved to amend the paragraph in relation to bunting, by changing the duty from 20 cents per square yard, and 30 per cent. ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend as follows:—Insert the words after the words "or by hand" in the following paragraph, "on all cotton hosiery, comprising shirts, drawers, stockings, socks gloves, and all other goods knitted, or made on frames or by hand, 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by adding a specific duty of 6 cents per dozen to the 50 per cent. ad valorem duty in the bill on umbrellas and parasols, elastic ties, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by increasing the duty on machine cards or card clothing, used for covering carding engines, from 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on corks from forty to fifty per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by increasing the duty on carmine from thirty-five to forty-five per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on scrap iron, cast or wrought, from $3 per ton to $8 for cast, and $12 for wrought, but subsequently modified his amendment to make it $3 on cast and $8 on wrought scrap.

The amendment was disagreed to. Yeas, 16; nays, 29.

Mr. CRESWELL (Md.) moved to increase the duty on chromate and bichromate of potassa from 4 to 5 cents per pound. Disagreed to. Yeas, 16; nays, 19.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) moved to amend by reducing the duty on lead, in pigs or bars, from 2 to 2 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. CATTELL (N. J.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on sal soda, soda, crystals and crude carbonates of soda, from ½ to ¾ of a cent. Agreed to.

Mr. CATTELL moved to amend by increasing the duty on nickel from 30 to 40 cents per pound. Pending the consideration of this the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to examine into the condition of the Treasury of the United States, and particularly to inquire whether any obligations of the United States have been illegally or fraudulently made or issued, and whether the public interests have been and are sufficiently protected, with power to send for persons and papers, to summon and examine witnesses and administer oaths, and to report at any time.

Mr. KASSON stated, that having heard the report on which the resolution was founded, he had made inquiries and obtained information which he desired to lay before the House. He learned that a committee designated by the Secretary of the Treasury was now engaged in the examination of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department; that that committee had been diligently at work for some time, with a view to discover supposed errors or alleged errors, and were still engaged in it, but so far as they had gone, they had discovered but two sheets in the process of "wetting down" in excess of the proper number, and that even that might be corrected by a deficiency in other packages not yet counted. They were not printed, and therefore were of no value as yet. He also learned that they had not ascertained a single case that a bond with a duplicated number had gone out of the Department in any mode. They had ascertained that in a very limited number of cases an erroneous numoer had, by disarrangement in the stamping machine, been printed on some coupons. This, however, would not inure to the injury of the Treasury. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT the President was requested to communicate all reports and information in his possession not hitherto communicated in reference to the New Orleans riot.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for an examination of the Treasury Department and other Executive departments. Read three times and passed.

The bill provides that immediately after its passage, and in December of each year thereafter, the President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three citizens, not holding any office under the Government of the United States, eminent for integrity and ability, to make full and thorough examination of the Treasury Department, and of such other Departments as the provisions of the act may require, and to present duplicate reports to the President and to Congress in respect, first, to the receipt and disbursement of public money, including expenditures in the several Executive Departments. Second, The actual amount of money in the Treasury of the United States, specifying whether in coin, United States notes, or National Bank notes, the amount of each, the several funds to which they belong, and the amount in each place where public money is deposited or held. Third, The amount of money deposited with designated depositaries, and the mode of maintaining and securing the same. Fourth, The amount and description of bonds deposited in the Treasury by national banking associations to secure the redemption of their currency. Fifth, The manner of paying interest on the bonds of the United States, and the safeguards against the duplication and counterfeiting of deposits. Sixth, The sale of gold and the purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, the rates of purchase and sale, the amount of commissions paid, and to whom paid. Seventh, The engraving, printing, and issuing of National Bank notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds and other securities of the United States. Eighth, The redemption, cancellation, and destruction of National Bank notes, United States currency, bonds and other securities, and the mode of disposing of imperfect sheets of paper intended, but not used to represent value. Ninth, The manner of keeping accounts, auditing claims, and issuing warrants for the payment of money from the Treasury. Tenth, Any suggestions or recommendations affecting the sufficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury Department, or economy in the public expenditures.

The second section authorizes the examiners to have access to all the vaults, safes, deposits, books records and other documents in the Treasury Department, Sub-Treasury, or any bureau thereof, and gives them power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and employ a clerk and stenographer.

The third section allows the examiners ten dollars per day each, with actual expenses, during the time actually employed in making such examination, and $4 appropriates $10,000 to defray expenses.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER (Ohio) the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether the act regarding the arrest and return of fugitives from justice requires any amendment.

Mr. KASSON (Iowa) introduced a bill to enforce a provision of the eighth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to prevent the infliction of unusual punishment on persons convicted of crime.

After considerable discussion the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. HALE (N. Y.), the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to discharge from custody Mr. Tracey, a recusant witness, he having appeared and testified before the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and shown that he had intended no disrespect to the House.

On motion of Mr. STOKES (Tenn.), the Postmaster-General was directed to report the amount necessary to be paid to the Post Office contractors in Tennessee for the performance of their contracts up to the 8th of January, 1861, when the State attempted to secede.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS (N. H.) the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report the amount of taxes annually paid by the national banking associations to the United States; also, the amount paid to the several States in which such banks are situated.

Mr. LAFLIN (N. Y.) presented the remonstrance of E. D. Babcock and others, of Copenhagen, Jervis county, New York, against the passage of a law authorizing the curtailment of the national currency.

Also, the remonstrance of R. M. Esselstyn and others, of Jefferson county, New York, against the passage of the act authorizing the issuing of certificates of registry to Canadian built vessels.

Mr. KETCHAM (N. Y.) presented the petition of thirty-seven segarmakers of Poughkeepsie, New York, asking for a specific tax of five dollars per thousand on all domestic segars.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING (N. Y.), permission was given to members to record their votes on the bill passed last week to enforce the test oath in the Federal Courts.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) called attention to the fact that the negative vote on the passage of that bill was stated in the Western papers as 12, instead of 42.

The Speaker said that that was evidently a telegraphic mistake.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Stevens Reconstruction bill, and was addressed by Messrs. Julian, Scofield and Cullom, the former declaring himself against the bill, as he favored the territorial theory, and was in favor of keeping the Rebel States from representation in Congress for an indefinite period.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) modified his bill in several particulars, especially in striking out the sixth section, which declared that any State abrogating the provisions of the bill should thereby forfeit its representation.

Mr. STEVENS appealed to Mr. Bingham to withdraw his motion to refer, urging that the bill should first be perfected in the House, and that on the motion might be renewed.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) desired the House to decide the question for itself, and declined to withdraw the motion.

Mr. STEVENS said the reference of the bill would be its death.

Mr. BINGHAM said he did not recognize the authority of the venerable gentleman (Mr. Stevens) to say so.

Mr. STEVENS reminded Mr. Bingham that he had not asked his authority. He did not propose either to take his counsel, recognize his authority, or believe a word he said.

The Speaker said the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania are out of order.

After considerable discussion the House came to a vote on the motion to refer the bill to the Reconstruction Committee, and it was so referred—88 to 65. The Democrats all voted in the affirmative.

At ten minutes past five the House adjourned.

A Washington Lady in Luck.

By the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, recognizing the claim of the heirs of Jean Antoine Bernard d'Antorire, a lady of this city will receive a large tract of land. In the early days of Louisiana, when owned by the French Government, the King granted to one of his favorites, Jean Antoine Bernard d'Antorire, a patent for a tract of land of the magnificent extent of 455,070 acres. When, in 1815, the United States acquired Louisiana by purchase, the validity of D'Antorire's and similar claims were recognized. The lands covered by his patent were appropriated to the use of the Government, and a claim from his heirs for indemnity has been before Congress for many years; but although its justice has been recognized, and a bill giving relief has been several times passed by one or the other branch, it has never been acted on by both Houses of the same Congress. Hon. John E. Bouligny, of Louisiana, formerly a member of Congress from that State, and whose course in refusing to leave the House of Representatives in 1861, when all of his colleagues withdrew, gave him a national reputation, was one of the heirs of D'Antorire. Mr. Bouligny remained in this city after the breaking out of the war until 1864, when he died. The bill which was passed gives to his widow and two children (Corinne and Felix) one-sixth part of the claim, amounting to 75,840 acres, with the privilege to locate the same upon any of the public lands subject to private entry. Mrs. Bouligny is the daughter of George Parker, Esq., of this city, and resides with her father since the death of her husband.—*Washington Star, Thursday.*

A Tobacco Story.—A Berlin correspondent writes:—"Two years ago a society was established in Berlin, the members of which agreed to preserve all the points of their cigars, instead of biting them off and throwing them away. These ends are collected, and then sold in large quantities, either for the manufacture of snuff or smoking in pipes. The sum thus raised is applied to the maintenance and education of orphans; and some idea of the extent of the society and the intensity of its affection for the weed, may be gained from the fact that the cigar-ends of two years have brought in a sufficient sum for the maintenance of twenty-two children."

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 28, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 609 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8s. 3 and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8s, 3 and 4-inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
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WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR BORWAY SCANTLING
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No 7½0 SOUTH STREET.
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Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respect ully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
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DEALERS IN BURLAPS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Sizes, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Shea hing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
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PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 24§ ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
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THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
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CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON.
11 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7·20 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 9·10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5·00 P. M.
7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9·23 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 2·40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5·40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10·25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·00 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867
From Thursday, November 29, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 300 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.
1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·40 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4 15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9 50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 o'c. M.
1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvine on at 4 15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Pumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3 50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6 54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Persons wishing to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. 1

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, (daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrives at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train passing Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2·05 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Palmer, Somerville and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers or Summertown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumbarville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad; connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·50 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8 40 P. M.
2·50 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6 15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·5 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3 05 P. M.
DAYS OF DEPARTURE.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates or fare.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.
Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest
THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND PUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE
Fast line at 12 00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Cincinnati, affording an unbroken night's rest.
Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort, and prices more particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.
Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTEENTH and MARKET streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN D. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No 631 Chesnut street, and Thirteenth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—
Mail, with Freight..... 7 30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 3 45 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC
Mail, with Freight..... 1·25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 6 10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson, and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson..... 6 30 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Vine street ferry daily at 10·15 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 7 and 5 15 P. M.
JOHN G BRYANT, Agent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 40 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·00 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·20 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. HILADORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS

AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT.—The long-heralded Grand Bal Masque (of the "Mannerchor" will come off to-night, and from all the indications it will be a grand affair. The most elaborate preparations have been in progress for the last three or four months to make this Bal Masque the *greatest* of the season. It will be conducted on an entirely different and more novel plan than the three masquerade balls lately given at the Academy. From all accounts, we expect "a big thing on ice," but we are not sure whether we will not be greatly surprised after all, and yet see more than is promised us. With commendable patience we await the coming night. As we have our ticket, we have no fear that we will not be let in, as they are not obtainable by every one, but only by such as are known to the Managers; therefore we advise all who are lucky enough to have an acquaintance with any one of the Managers, to secure a ticket at once, if they do not want to miss one of the finest entertainments that was ever offered.

ANOTHER BAL MASQUE.—We learn that the Boothenian Dramatic Association of this city, contemplate giving a grand bal masque at the Academy of Music during the coming month.

A NEW PLAY BY A PHILADELPHIA LADY.—We are pleased to announce that Mrs. John Drew has now in rehearsal, at the new Arch Street Theatre, a new comedietta, written by a lady of this city, Mrs. Emeline D. Wallace. The title of the new piece is' *The Wager; or, Mrs. Clapperclaw's Boarding School.* The scene is laid in England; time, the present. The plot is quite ingenious, and the characters are so capitally individualized, we are told, that Messrs. Semple, Marlowe, James, Mrs. Thayer, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Creese, and several others, have full opportunity to display the unique and peculiar powers which have given them their high standing as members of Mrs. Drew's excellent company. *The Wager* will be brought out on Monday, February 4.

THE DURANG TESTIMONIAL.—The arrangements for a grand testimonial benefit to Mr. Charles F. Durang, by his friends in this city, have been perfected, and the affair promises to be a most brilliant success. The kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, of Mr. John Brougham, of Mr. J. Booth Roberts, of Miss Josie Orton, and of Messrs. Carncross & Dixey, and that of the entire companies and orchestras of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Theatres, has enabled the Executive Committee to prepare a bill of entertainments which, by its intrinsic merits, constitutes such attractions as—without reference to the occasion and the worth of the beneficiary—ought to fill the house.

SCOTCH SONGS.—Mr. Kennedy will give the second of three concerts at the Assembly Buildings to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. These concerts are devoted entirely to the songs of Scotland, which Mr. Kennedy renders with much sweetness and effect. The entertainment is also enlivened with illustrations of the customs, manners, and habits of the Scotch people, and anecdotes connected with the songs that form the bill of the evening.

SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course now being delivered before this Association will be given by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, in National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Her subject will be "National Salvation." Mrs Harper has been heard before in Philadelphia, and does not need an introduction. She has lately spoken, with some success, in Kentucky and Tennessee. Generals Howard and Butler, Judge Kelley, and other noted gentlemen will address the Association on subsequent evenings the current season.

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE HUNTING."—The above is the title of a lecture to be delivered this evening, at National Hall, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The proceeds are for benevolent purposes, and the lecture will be one of unusual brilliancy. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar streets; Matlack's, No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the door.

SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE.—Messrs. Hillebrand & Lewis will give their ninth entertainment at the Academy of Music on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. It will consist of classical gymnastic evolutions by adepts and amateurs, music, instrumental and vocal, etc. Nothing can be more interesting to the youth of our city, and these entertainments add much to a correct knowledge of proper physical training that is needed by the American public.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will give its second Concert this season at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening next. On this occasion the oratorio of *David*, by Neukomer, is to be performed—solo parts by Mrs. Mozart, Miss Josephine Schimpf, J. E. Perring, A. R. Taylor, and W. A. Briscoe, with a chorus of three hundred voices, and a grand orchestra under Carl Sentz.

THE CHESNUT.—To fill a theatre in this city for five successive weeks, at this season, is no easy task, and yet it has been accomplished by Barney Williams and his wife. This evening is the second of the sixth week, and they present as the attraction the romantic Irish drama of *Rory O'More*, in which both Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear. It will be followed by the local drama of *The Philadelphia Newsboy*. On Wednesday evening the drama of *The Lakes of Killarney* will be presented, with new scenery of the most appropriate character.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham begun the last week of his popular engagement at the Walnut. He repeats *Columbus Reconstructed*, in which he has achieved a great reputation, and he also performs in his famous comedy of *Flies in the Web*. E. L. Davenport is announced as engaged for the Walnut, and it is also announced that Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the capable manager of this theatre, will have a benefit on Friday evening, February 8.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The pantomime of *Jack and Gill* has had great success at the Arch, and Mr. G. L. Fox is drawing excellent houses. A favorite comedy is played each evening previous to the pantomime. The lavish expenditure and great care bestowed upon getting up this play make it among the most attractive ever produced in this city.

THE AMERICAN.—This is to be the last week of the dramatic season. To-night Miss Mollie William and Mr. Felix A. Vincent will appear in *The French Detective* and *An Object of Interest*. There will be a matinee on Saturday afternoon.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, always anxious to keep the visitors at the Eleventh Street Opera House posted, this week announce a "Monster Concert," in which Madame Parepa will appear. They also pronce the *Long Strike* and the *Spectres' Frolic*.

Important Arrest—A $35,000 Haul.

A Mr. Wykoff, from Sharpsburg, Monroe county, Pa., says the Manhattan (Kansas) *Radical*, last Tuesday placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Thompson an order from Governor Crawford for the arrest of Depue S. Miller, of Riley county. The order for the arrest was given at the request of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller is charged by the Grand Jury of Monroe county, Pa., with having embezzled $50,400 from the bank in Sharpsburg, of which he was at the time of the commission of the crime President. The offense was committed last March, and immediately thereafter Mr. Miller came to Kansas, formed some agreeable acquaintances, bought a farm from Mr. John Randolph, in the Blue Valley, about twenty miles above Manhattan, married a respectable young lady, and altogether seemed to be getting along finely. He is upwards of sixty years of age, has always stood well in society in Pennsylvania, and since his arrival here. Deputy Thompson arrested him on Tuesday afternoon brought him to town and delivered him into the keeping of Mr. Wykoff and another gentleman, who had come all the way from Pennsylvania upon this mission. Mr. Miller was very much surprised at being arrested, and his wife was almost frantic at parting with him on such short notice and under such circumstances.

Umbrellas in 1773.—Those who walk always carry an umbrella, which is so exceedingly useful that I wonder the people of London do not adopt it; especially as it is so much more the fashion for the better sort to walk there than in Paris, where nobody makes use of their legs but from necessity. These umbrellas are wonderfully convenient for the French beaux, whom I have frequently seen rambling alone on tip-toe in the hardest showers of rain, without disordering a hair of their *toupees*.—*Sir G. Collier's Tour in France.*

Proposed Excursion to Europe, Asia, and Africa.

PLAN OF PROMINENT MEN OF BROOKLYN—A VESSEL TO SAIL IN JUNE WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY EXCURTIONISTS.

Several prominent citizens of Brooklyn—Messrs. C. C. Duncan, Rufus R. Graves, J. T. Howard, and others—have projected a plan of an excursion from this port to Palestine, Egypt, the Crimea, Greece, and intermediate points of interest. They believe that a select company of acquaintances and friends, one hundred and fifty in number, can easily be made up in Brooklyn and in New York. With this view, they have made their programme, issued a circular, and set about the preparations for the voyage, by the appointment of committees—one on applications and another on selecting a steamer. The first-mentioned committee is composed of the gentlemen already named, and of the last Captain W. W. Story, Surveyor for the Board of Underwriters, and C. W. Copeland, Constructing Engineer, are members.

We can give to-day only a few details of the plan. A first-class steamer is to be secured, to be under command of Captain Duncan; she is to take only three-fourths of the number she is capable of accommodating; and will be provided with every necessary comfort, including a library and musical instruments. A physician will not be forgotten.

Leaving New York about June 1, a middle passage across the Atlantic will be taken, and passing through the Azores, St. Michael will be reached in about ten days. Remaining a day or two, the vessel will go thence to Gibraltar, along the coast of Spain and France to Marseilles, to Genoa, etc., and all the principal points of historical interest near the Mediterranean will be visited. By way of Greece, Constantinople, Sebastopol, etc., the party will go to the Holy Land, and afterwards to Alexandria. The proposition is to return to New York in October.

The price of passage is fixed at $1250 in currency for each adult. Applications have come from Europe to join the excursion there. Five dollars a day in gold, the originators of this plan believe, will pay all expenses on land.—*N. Y. Evening Post, Saturday.*

A Singular Discovery—The Bones of an Indian Warrior Found in a Floating Log.

It is a matter of doubt whether Macaulay's New Zealander will ever muse over the ruins of London, but so rapidly has change followed change in the history of this Western country, that the philosopher of to-day may ponder over the disappearance, we may say extinction, of a savage race that once occupied the land, and but a few score of years ago camped on the ground now covered by the houses of a teeming city. It would be almost impossible for the students of Western annals to realize the strange changes that have followed each other so fast, were it not that occasionally history is authenticated by the discovery of traces and evidences of a race and customs that have vanished forever. A discovery of this character was developed yesterday, which is not without interest and historic value.

The facts respecting the matter are reported to be as follows:—Two men were engaged hauling out drift wood on the Illinois shore, nearly opposite the Arsenal. Some distance from the bank of the river they observed a large trunk of a tree, which, as it appeared sound, they determined to gain possession of if possible, and, after some difficulty, they succeeded in bringing it to shore. On examining the large log, they noticed one end was partly split open, and that it appeared as if it had been stuffed or filled up with moss or leaves, or some substance of that character. The curiosity of the men was excited, and they went to work, and by inserting wedges in the crack succeeded in splitting the log open, when they found it was hollow on the inside, and that the cavity was partially filled up with what, at first sight, appeared the full form of a man wrapped in a buffalo robe. This singular sight, as might be expected, at first excited their intense surprise, and one man looked at the other in mute amazement.

They at length sufficiently recovered themselves to prosecute the examination. They removed the buffalo robe, which, although bearing indications of great age, was still unbroken, and discovered inside the skeleton of a man, the flesh entirely wasted away, but the bones still adhering together, and preserving the form and outline complete. Beside the bones of this departed Indian brave were found, it is said, a tomahawk, a quiver full of arrows, and a bow, all exhibiting marks of great age, and doubtless having been preserved from decay by the exclusion of the air. We are not exactly informed as to what course the men pursued on making this singular discovery. It is to be hoped and presumed they buried decently the remains of this defunct Indian warrior, and carefully collected the various articles found, as they are full of interest to the antiquary and *savant*.

We do not profess to be very well versed in Indian lore, but we never recollect having heard that it was customary for the red aborigines to bury their dead in this way. It may be, however, that this was an exceptional case, and its development may furnish a clue to some missing link in the chain of history.

Were it not that it is unusual for bodies to float up stream, we might venture to suggest that the bones thus brought to light are the remains of the great discoverer of the Mississippi, whom history records to have been buried in this way, some hundreds of miles south of this city, in order to save the body from mutilation by the Indians.

We leave the matter, however, in the hands of the wise and learned to determine its historic significance and importance.—*St. Louis Republican, 25th.*

—Victor Cousin, the great French philosopher, recently died at Cannes, France, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

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FURNITURE DEPOTS,
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT Street.

Published in Conformity to the Charter.

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1866.

Life Premiums for term of life....	$369 274 34	
Interest on Investments Policies, etc.....	113,746 59	
		$483,021 43

Losses and Expenses During the Same Period.

Losses on 44 lives amounting to..	125,554 00	
Expenses, Salaries, Advertising, Stamps, Medical Examinations, etc.....	18,981 17	
Rent and Taxes—City, State and National.....	3,535 02	
Commissions to Agents, Advertising, Licenses, etc.....	41,971 80	
Premiums returned and Policies Purchased.....	1,420 18	
Interest on Stocks and Loans, Bought, etc.....	2,290 81	
		192,748 78
Surplus.....		$290,272 65
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1865.....	1,496,318 21	
Deduct Scrip received in reduction of Premiums.....	88,960 00	
		1,407,456 21
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1866.....		$1,697,730 86

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIABLE FOR LOSSES.

		COST.
100,000 00 U. S. 5 per cent. Registered Loans 1871.....	$106 212 50	
160,000 00 U. S. 5-20's per cent. Loan	161,575 00	
75,000 00 U. S. 6 per cent Registered Loan, 1881.....	79,987 50	
150,000 00 U. S. 7 30 Treasury Notes.....	150 825 0	
130,000 00 Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan Par.....	121 851 13	
6,000 00 Philadelphia 6 per cent Loan, taxed.....	6,176 00	
7,400 00 Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan, taxed.....	5,858 75	
10,000 00 Pittsburg 6 per cent. Bonds.....	8 325 0	
26,400 00 Allegheny County 6 per cent. Bonds.....	19 305 00	
12,000 00 Allegheny County 5 per cent. Bonds.....	9 000 00	
10,000 00 Washington County 6 per cent. Bonds.....	7 525 00	
21,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds.....	20,990 00	
17 000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1871.	17 000 00	
12,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds.....	9 796 25	
10,000 00 Harrisburg Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.....	10,700 00	
10,000 00 Louisville city 6 per cent. Bonds.....	7 141 40	
858 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Stock.....	39,342 77	
260 Shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. do...	13 317 26	
212 Shares Guard Life Insurance and Annuity Company do.....	5 575 38	
100 Shares Western National Bank Stock.....	6,862 50	
209 Shares Commercial National Bank Stock....	11,085 25	
76 Shares North America Bank Stock.....	10,168 00	
100 Shares Manufacturers National Bank Stock..	2,784 00	
50 Shares Guard National Bank Stock.....	2 000 00	
19 Shares Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank Stock.....	1 988 10	
425 Shares Corn Exchange National Bank Stock..	21 250 00	
50 Shares Mechanics' Bank of St Louis.....	4 950 50	
250 Shares Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company Stock.....	6 250 00	
		$871,374 19
341,252 54 Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens.....		339 972 00
11 355 00 Ground Rents, all first liens.....		11 355 00
Real Estate held by the Company.....		74,529 19
Premium Notes secured by Policies.....		402 587 69
Balances in hands of Agents.....		3 259 78
Loans on Collaterals.....		6,953 93
Quarterly Payments due Company.....		22 269 76
Scrip Dividends purchased by Company.....		92,777 55
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		60,344 67
Office Furniture.....		2,452 26
Life Interest and Annuity.....		6 0 25
Interest on Notes and Loans accrued to December 31, 1866.....		18 953 98
		$1,703 630 86
Deduct losses not yet due, etc.....		8,200 00
Market value, $1,818,060 86.	Cost.....	$1,697,730 86

At an election held at the Office of the Company on Monday 7th of January, 1867 the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees for three years:—
JOHN C. BRENNER,
BENJAMIN COATES,
RICHARD S. NEWBOLD,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
WILLIAM P. HACKER,
JOSEPH B. TROTTER,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
JAMES HUTTON,
EDWARD M. NEEDLES.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 8th instant, the following Officers were elected:—
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The Board declared a *Return Premium Dividend* in Scrip of FIFTY PER CENT. upon the premiums paid in 1866, on all Policies in force December 31, 1866 and decided to receive the Scrip Certificates of 1863 and 1864 in settlement of premiums, and in payment of premium notes as the premiums mature.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel C. Huey,	Christian J. Hoffman,
Theophilus Paulding,	Charles Watson,
Edmund A. Souder,	Elwood Johnson,
Samuel E. Stokes,	John C. Leppler,
Henry C. Townsend,	John G. Brenner,
Thomas W. Davis,	Benjamin Coates,
Joseph M. P. Price,	Richard S. Newbold,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James B. McFarland,
John A. Needles, Balt.,	William P. Hacker,
Rodolphus Kent,	Joseph B. Trotter,
Samuel J. Christian,	William H. Kern,
James C. Pease,	James Euston,
Warner M. Nasin,	Edward M. Needles.
Frederic A. Hoyt,	

SOLICITOR,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS
EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1339 Walnut st.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 415 Walnut street
In attendance at the Office of the Company, from 1 to 2 P. M., daily.

OFFICERS
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 1 26 thstu3t

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